The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.---NO. 4035. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FARRAGUT.

FALL OF FORT MORGAN.

The Fortress Surrenders to Our Forces.

An Unexpected Announcement to the Rebels.

THEY AWAIT AN EXPLANATION.

FARRAGUT WILL GIVE THEM ONE

The Garrison, Guns and Munitions All Ours.

[OFFICIAL.]

SECRETARY STANTON TO GEN. DIX.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Aug. 29, 1864.

Major-Gen. Dix:

The capture of Fort Morgan is fully confirmed by dispatches from Gens. Grant and Sherman, who derive their information from Richmond and Mobile papers.

It appears from Gen. Grant's dispatch to the President, just received, that Fort Morgan was surrendered:

CITY POINT, Aug. 29.

A. Lincoln, President:

Since my dispatch of this morning I have received the Richmond *Sentinel* of the 27th. It contains the following dispatch:

FROM MOBILE.

"The report of the surrender of Fort Morgan was most unexpected, and we await an explanation of so unfortunate an occurrence."

The press of Mobile is hopeful and confident of their ability to hold the city.

(Signed.) U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen.

The latest intelligence from the Shenandoah Valley represents that a large part of the rebel force has been withdrawn toward Richmond.

The latest reports from Gen. Sherman represent that thus far his recent movements to occupy the rebel lines of supply have been successful.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The Fall of Fort Morgan—Its Surrender, with all the Garrison, Guns, &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 29.

Dispatches received in Washington from "Before Atlanta," state that Atlanta papers of the 27th inst. announce that Fort Morgan *surrendered* to our forces, *with all its garrison*, including Gen. Paige, guns, munitions of war, &c.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Our Loss in Thursday's Battle, 2,000—The Rebel Loss, 5,000.

Four Miles of the Weldon Railroad Still in Our Possession.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 29.

A letter received from the Army of the Potomac, dated yesterday, says:

All is quiet, except the usual picket firing in front of the Ninth Corps.

The firing on our right on Thursday and Friday was occasioned by a movement of our troops from one position to another, which the enemy evidently did not understand, and were perhaps fearful that it meant another attack on the right at Ream's Station, on the Weldon Railroad.

Our total loss in the fight on Thursday will not, it is said, exceed 2,000, while that of the enemy is supposed to be about 5,000.

We still hold about four miles of the Weldon Railroad, and the portion abandoned by the Second Corps was effectually destroyed.

Deserters who came in yesterday say that Gen. A. P. Hill's corps, with two divisions of Longstreet's corps and the Jeff. Davis Legion, were the rebel troops engaged on Thursday.

They also state that since the Weldon Railroad fell into our possession, pork has advanced to $6 and beef to $8 a pound in Richmond, and their officers declare that the road must be recaptured at all hazards.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

Operations of Guerrillas—Arrival of Missing Steamers at Vicksburgh.

CAIRO, Sunday, Aug. 23.

The steamer *McGill*, from New-Orleans on the 22d inst., has arrived here.

The steamer *Lancaster* was fired into fifteen miles below Natchez, on the 18th, by a battery of artillery. Three shots struck the boat. Nobody hurt. The rebel battery was supported by 500 cavalry.

Gen. Brayman, commanding at Natchez, sent a force in pursuit of the steamers *Cheek* and *Atlantic*, reported captured by the rebels up the Yazoo River, but it is ascertained that they arrived safely at Vicksburgh, with good cargoes of cotton.

A large number of prisoners had arrived at Vicksburgh, recently captured 15 miles back of Milliken's Bend.

Two hundred guerrillas were seen in Commerce, Mo., to-day.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Fung Shuey—Dates via Cairo to Aug. 22—Newspaper Correspondents Expelled.

The steamer *Fung Shuey*, from New-Orleans Aug. 21, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

By the arrival of the *McGill* at Cairo we have dates to Aug. 22.

Mr. T. M. Cook, correspondent of the New-York *Herald*, and Mr. J. B. Chadwick, correspondent of the New-York *Tribune*, both with Gen. Granger's command, have been ordered beyond the lines by Gen. Canby for the publication of news valuable to the enemy.

The New-Orleans cotton market was buoyant. Low middling was selling at $1 65@$1 67½, and middling at $1 65@$1 70.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION

GOV. SEYMOUR'S NAME WITHDRAWN.

The New-York Delegation in Favor of McClellan---45 to 21.

The Ohio Delegation Against Him—26 to 16.

THE CONVENTION ORGANIZING.

Opening Speech of August Belmont.

Ex-Gov. Bigler Elected Temporary President---His Speech on Taking the Chair.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 29.

The preliminary proceedings of the convention were exceedingly unanimous.

There is no doubt of the nomination of McClellan. It will be made on the first ballot, if not by acclamation.

The resolutions will be decidedly peace. An effort will be made to so arrange them in committee as have them go through without discussion. The tone of the indications to-day was the extreme of copperheadism. The delegates from the Border States were warmly cheered, while no War Democrat was thus greeted.

The vote of the New-York delegation to-day stood 45 for McClellan, 2 for O'Conor, 1 for Guthrie and 8 for Nelson. Gov. Seymour voted for Nelson, Dean Richmond for McClellan, Judge Holton for Guthrie, and McKeon and Tucker for O'Conor. Wood is nowhere now, but he may yet make trouble by his devotion to Seymour. LEO.

Gov. Seymour Withdraws his Name Positively—Mr. Fillmore Hopes for McClellan's Nomination.

CHICAGO, Sunday, Aug. 28—11 P. M.

Very little change in the expected programme of to-morrow has occurred during the day. This afternoon, there was a meeting of the anti-McClellan delegates for consultation, and after a compromise of views, it was found that representatives from fifteen or sixteen different States preferred Seymour to McClellan, favoring his nomination by way of compromise between the Peace men and the War Democracy. Most of them, however, are members of delegations that are required to vote as a unit.

POSITIVE WITHDRAWAL OF GOV. SEYMOUR'S NAME.

Gov. Seymour this afternoon positively declines to permit his name to be used, and nobody else is talked of for President of the convention. The positive withdrawal of Seymour's name encourages the McClellanites to hope that he will receive a two-third vote on the first or second ballot.

A letter, written by Millard Fillmore to Hiram Ketchum, in which he expresses the hope that McClellan will receive the nomination, is published in the *Times* to-day.

The New-York delegation were in session to-night, and after a free interchange of opinion it was virtually resolved to cast the vote of the State for McClellan. The final vote of the delegation will be taken to-morrow morning.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 29.

The New-York Delegation held their final meeting at the Sherman House this morning. After brief consultation the vote was taken as to who should be the choice of the Delegation for the Presidency, with the following result: For McClellan, 53; Scattering, 13.

The vote of the Ohio Delegation, taken yesterday, stood as follows: For McClellan, 16; against him, 26.

The Missouri vote is as follows: For McClellan 13; scattering 9.

Neither Ohio nor Missouri vote as a unit.

Indiana is 18 for McClellan and 6 against him.

Illinois is 22 for McClellan to 10 against him.

Bets of $4 to $1 are offered this morning that Gen. McClellan will receive the nomination on the first ballot.

It is not expected that more than the temporary organization of the convention and the appointment of the usual committees will be effected to-day.

A majority of both the delegations from Kentucky are said to be for McClellan.

As yet little or no difference of opinion is manifested as to the character of the platform.

An armistice, a convention of the States, and the adoption of every means consistent with Christianity and civilization, to bring about a permanent and honorable peace, seem to be the points generally agreed upon by all the delegations.

Mr. Vallandigham is understood to have pledged himself to the candidate of the convention whoever he may be, and this is reported to be also the position of Fernando Wood.

Hon. Benjamin Wood is said to hold the position that he will support the nominee, unless there is a division, another convention called and a Peace Democrat nominated.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, Ill., Monday, Aug. 29—11 A. M.

The Wigwam is densely crowded, although the convention will not be called to order for an hour yet.

The section of the amphitheatre set apart for ladies and gentlemen is filled to overflowing.

The day is bright and cool, and immense throngs of people not favored with tickets are gathered on the outside, on the shore of the Lake.

The music is furnished by Gilmore's splendid brass band, of Boston.

A portion of the auditory, without seats, where the people are densely packed, has just given way, and a number were precipitated to the ground, a distance of ten or fifteen feet. Nobody was seriously hurt, and good humor prevailed over the affair.

Gov. Seymour, Mr. Vallandigham, Col. Richardson, and other prominent men, were received with music and vociferous cheers as they entered the building.

Among the prominent gentlemen present may be noticed Hon. Leslie Coombs, Gov. Wickliffe and George D. Prentice, of Kentucky; Gen. Nagler, of California; Hon. Wm. Farley Gray, of Staten Island; Dr. Stevens and John B. Haskin, of New-York, and numberless others.

THE CONVENTION IN SESSION.

CHICAGO, Ill., Monday, Aug. 29.

At 12 o'clock noon, to-day, the National Democratic Convention was called to order by Hon. August Belmont, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, who spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention: We are assembled here to-day as the National Democratic Convention, under the call of the Democratic National Committee, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States. This task, at all times a most difficult and arduous one, has, by the sad events of our civil war, assumed an importance and responsibility of the most fearful nature. Never since the formation of our Government has there been an assemblage the proceedings of which were fraught with more momentous and vital results than those which must flow from your action here. Toward you, gentlemen, are directed at this moment the anxious fears and doubts, not only of millions of American citizens, but also of every lover of civil liberty throughout the world. In your hands rests, under the ruling of an all-wise Providence, the future of this Republic. Four years of misrule by a sectional, fanatical and corrupt party have brought our country on the very verge of ruin. The past and the present are sufficient warnings of the disastrous consequences which would befall us if Mr. Lincoln's reelection should be made possible by our want of patriotism and unity. The inevitable results of such a calamity must be the utter disintegration of our whole political and social system, amid bloodshed and anarchy, with the great problems of liberal progress and self-government jeopardized for generations to come. The American people have at last awakened to the conviction that a change of policy and administration can alone stay our downward course, and they will rush to the support of your candidate and platform, provided you will offer to their suffrages a tried patriot who has proved his devotion to the Union and Constitution, and provided that you pledge him and ourselves to maintain their hallowed importance by every effort and sacrifice in our power. Let us, at the very outset of our proceedings, bear in mind that the dissensions of the last National Democratic Convention were one of the principal causes which gave the reins of government into the hands of our opponents, and let us beware not to fall again into the same fatal error. We must bring at the altar of our country the sacrifice of our prejudices, opinions and convictions, however dear and long cherished they may be, from the moment that they threaten the harmony and unity of action so indispensable to our success. We are here not as War Democrats, nor as Peace Democrats, but as citizens of this vast Republic, which we will strive and labor to the last to bring back to its former greatness and prosperity, without one single star taken from the brilliant constellation that once encircled its youthful brow. Let pure and disinterested patriotism, tempered by moderation and forbearance, preside over our deliberations, and under the blessings of the Almighty, the sacred cause of "the Union, the Constitution, and the Laws" must prevail over fanaticism and treason.

Mr. Belmont was enthusiastically applauded during the delivery of his address.

At the close of Mr. Belmont's remarks, he nominated Ex-Gov. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, for temporary President, which motion was carried unanimously.

When the cheers which greeted Gov. Bigler had subsided, he said:

Gentlemen of the Convention: I am greatly honored in your selection of me to preside over the preliminary deliberations of this body. My acknowledgments for the high compliment, and for the kind greetings just extended to me by this vast concourse of my fellow-citizens, will be best manifested by a proper discharge of the duties of the position to which you have called me. It is not expected, nor would it be befitting in one assuming the mere temporary presidency of the convention, that he should enter upon any general discussion of the many topics suggested by the unhappy condition of our country. A brief allusion to the occasion and purposes of our assemblage is all that will be necessary. No similar body ever assembled in America with mightier objects before them, or to which such a vast proportion of the American people looked with such profound solicitude for measures to promote the welfare of the country and advance their individual happiness. The termination of Democratic rule in the country was the end of peaceful relations between the States and the people. The elevation of a sectional party to authority at Washington, the cultivation of a long-indulged acrimonious war of culmination and recrimination between extreme men at the North and the South, were promptly followed by dissolution and civil war; and in the progress of that war even the outworks of civil liberty have been imperiled, and the whole fabric brought to the very verge of destruction. And now at the end of more than three years of a war unparalleled in modern times for its magnitude and for its barbarous desolation; after more than two million men have been called into the field on our side alone; after the land has been literally drenched in fraternal blood, and wailings and lamentations are heard in every corner of our common country, the hopes of the Union, our cherished object, are in no wise improved. The men now in authority, through a feud which they have long maintained with violent and unwise men at the South, because of a blind fanaticism about an institution in some of the States, and in relation to which they have no duties to perform and no responsibilities to bear, are utterly incapable of adopting the proper means to rescue our country, our whole country, from its present lamentable condition. Then, gentlemen, it is apparent that the first indispensable step to the accomplishment of this great work is the overthrow by the ballot of the present Administration and the inauguration of another in its stead, which will wisely and zealously, but temperately and justly wield all the influence and power of the Government to bring about a speedy settlement of the national troubles on the principles of the Constitution, and on terms honorable and just to all sections—North and South, East and West; one which will stand unfalteringly by civil and religious liberty; one which, instead of relying solely on its peculiar dogmas and doctrines, and the ravages of the sword, will refer the National troubles to the people, the fountain of political authority, and to the States, under the forms of the Constitution; one which will have no conditions precedent to the restoration of the Union, but will diligently seek that result as the return of permanent peace amongst the people. Gentlemen, you have been commissioned by the people to come here and initiate steps to accomplish these objects, to select an agent and agencies in this good work. That the task will be well performed, I have unfaltering faith, and that the people may sanction, and God may bless these means to the desired end, is my sincere prayer.

The proceedings were then occupied by Rev. R. H. Clarkson, of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

On motion of Messrs. E. O. Perrin, G. M. Towers and Moses Strong, of Wisconsin, were appointed temporary secretaries.

The list of delegates was then called by States. As each chairman presented the credentials of his delegation, he was welcomed with lsbd applause.

Mr. Tilden, of New-York, that one delegate be appointed by each delegation to report resolutions for the consideration of the convention, and that all resolutions be referred to said committee without debate carried.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, moved that the Committee on Organization be instructed to report rules for the government of the Convention, and that in the mean time the rules of the last Convention be adopted. Carried.

Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, stated that the contesting delegates from that State had agreed, and were harmonious in this Convention. He rose, therefore, to move that a member from each delegation be appointed on the Committee on Resolutions. They were to have but one vote. Carried.

Mr. McDougall, of California, moved that there be admitted to the Convention not to exceed three gentlemen, known to be members of the Democratic party, from each of the several territories said delegates to be permitted to participate in debate, but without power to vote.

Gen. Morgan, of Ohio, moved to amend by extending the privileges of the resolution to delegates from the Southern States and District of Columbia.

Mr. McDougall accepted the amendment.

Mr. Tilden, of New-York, opposed the resolution, as it was manifest that no gentleman can be thus designated by the convention who came here accredited to us, and they may or may not represent a constituency. It might be otherwise in regard to the territories. There may be gentlemen from them accredited as we are. But under all the circumstances, the adoption of such a resolution would, in his judgment, be productive only of confusion and disorder. [Cheers.]

On motion the resolution was referred to the Committee on Credentials.

A communication signed J. L. Riddle, Chairman of the Louisiana delegation, was received, setting forth that his colleagues were properly accredited delegates from Louisiana, notwithstanding which the National Committee had refused them tickets of admission. Referred.

Gov. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, handed up two letters which were read, one from John W. Leathers, and the other from J. R. Richanan, both delegates from Kentucky, in which they explain their absence, by saying that they are the victims of military despotism, arrested without cause, imprisoned and denied resort to legal measures guaranteed by the laws of the State and the Constitution to establish their innocence. They profess increased devotion to the Democratic cause, advise the adoption of a peace platform, and are hopeful of the success of the nominees of the Convention.

The letters were laid on the table.

On motion each delegation, through its Chairman, then named its selection of members of the respective committees as follows:

On Credentials.—Maine, Joseph Pitkin; New-Hampshire, J. S. Bennett; Massachusetts, John Ball; Vermont, A. M. Dickey; Connecticut, Alfred D. Bow; Rhode Island, W. H. Allen; New-York, Sandford E. Church; New-Jersey, Daniel Holman; Pennsylvania, W. I. McGrath; Delaware, E. L. Martin; Maryland, John B. Franklin; Kentucky, Nathaniel Wolf; Ohio, Alexander Long; Indiana, Alfred P. Edgerton; Illinois, W. O. Archer; Michigan, Alphens Welch; Missouri, Robert Wilson; Minnesota, J. R. Sablerauche; Wisconsin, H. N. Smith; Iowa, T. N. McHenry; California, C. Withell; Kansas, Oliver Thurston; Oregon, B. Stark.

On Organization.—Maine, Phila Clark; New-Hampshire, E. W. Harrington; Massachusetts, B. F. Allen; Vermont, George Washburne; Connecticut, L. E. Baldwin; Rhode Island, Gideon H. Durfee; New-York, J. A. Greene, Jr.; New-Jersey, Theodore F. Randolph; Delaware, James R. Booth; Pennsylvania, F. W. Hughes; Maryland, Benjamin G. Harris; Kentucky, Hamilton Post; Ohio, E. A. White; Indiana, Samuel C. Wilson; Illinois, Thos. G. Rogers; Michigan, Henry Frederick; Missouri, J. Mosher; Minnesota, C. H. Leanor; Wisconsin, Charles G. Randolph; Iowa, James H. Murphy; California, Thomas Hayes; Kansas, L. B. Wheat; Oregon, W. McMillaw.

On Resolutions.—Maine, J. W. Dana; New-Hampshire, J. E. Keyes; Massachusetts, George Lunt; Connecticut, Charles R. Ingersoll; Vermont, D. P. Redfield; Rhode Island, Charles S. Bradley; New-York, Samuel J. Tilden; New-Jersey, A. Browning; Pennsylvania, not elected; Delaware, Charles Brown; Maryland, F. G. Pratt; Kentucky, Thomas N. Lindsey and James Guthrie; Ohio, C. L. Vallandigham; Indiana, James M. Hanna; Illinois, S. S. Marshall; Michigan, A. C. Baldwin; Missouri, W. A. Hall; Minnesota, E. O. Hamlin; Wisconsin, George B. Smith; Iowa, J. F. Bates; California, J. B. Weller; Kansas, W. C. McDowell; Oregon, B. Stark.

Mr. Olds, of Ohio, moved that the Committee on Resolutions be instructed to report what action, if any, is necessary for this Convention to take in regard to the late military order of Gen. Heintzleman, prohibiting the people of the Northwest from purchasing arms and ammunition. Referred.

The following resolutions were then offered by Gov. Hunt, of New-York, and referred to the Committee on Resolutions:

That in future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union and Constitution, and insist on maintaining our national unity, as the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people and as a framework of government conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern; and, with a view to terminate the pending conflict and restore the blessings of peace, we are in favor of an armistice and of earnest and honorable efforts to adjust terms of settlement and union on the basis of the Constitution of the United States, and for the final solution of all differences, we would recommend a convention of the States to review the Constitution and adopt such amendments and modifications as may seem necessary to insure to each State the enjoyment of all its rights, and the constitutional control of its domestic concerns, according to the original intent and purposes of the Federal compact.

Mr. Long, of Ohio, offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee, to be composed of one member from each State represented in this convention, to be selected by the respective delegations thereof, be appointed, for the purpose of proceeding forthwith to the City of Washington on behalf of this convention and the people, to ask Mr. Lincoln to suspend the operation of the pending draft for 500,000 more men until the people shall have an opportunity through the ballot-box, in a Fall election, uninfluenced in any manner by military orders or interferences, of deciding the question now fairly presented to them of war or peace, at the approaching election in November; and that said committee be, and they are hereby instructed to urge upon Mr. Lincoln by whatever argument they can employ to stay the flood of fraternal blood, at least so far as the impending draft will continue to augment, until the people, the source of all power, shall have an opportunity of expressing their will for or against the further prosecution of the war in the choice of candidates for the Presidency.

The following was offered by Mr. Price, of Missouri:

Resolved, That in this great crisis of our national history, the freedom and purity of the elective franchise, that sacred right of freemen, secured to us by the blood of our fathers and the guarantees of the Constitution, must be maintained against all assaults, intimidation or interference, and we hereby pledge each to the and all of us to our common country, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honors, to make common cause with the people of any and every State, when the same shall be assailed or or trampled upon, to the end that the constitutional expressions of the popular will, and the inestimable right of self government, may be secured for ourselves and our posterity.

Mr. Alricks, of Pennsylvania offered the following:

"We the representatives of the Democratic party of the United States of America in National Convention assembled, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the high offices of President and Vice-President, to be voted for at the coming election, point with pride and satisfaction to the past history of our country and its marvellous prosperity under Democratic administration.

Therefore in order to preserve the integrity of our once happy Union, reëstablish justice and domestic tranquility throughout our borders, promote the general welfare and secure the return of the blessings of liberty, vouchsafed to us by our forefathers, we here renew and declare our unalterable attachment to the Union, and that it must be preserved in its integrity. Believing that these desirable objects can be obtained if we profit by the wisdom of our forefathers, we are in favor of adopting as our broad and sure platform the Constitution of the United States in its length and breadth, and pledge our candidates to maintain, preserve, protect and defend the same.

Resolved, That we cannot view with indifference the open repudiation and violation of the Monroe doctrine, the establishment of an empire on the ruins of a neighboring Republic; and that we view with greater alarm and distrust the fearful strides of the General Administration toward despotism in their repeated interference with State rights, with the liberty of speech, and of the press, and of the rights of private property;

Therefore we call on all true and incorruptible patriots to lay aside their partisan prejudices, to look our bleeding country's troubles in the face calmly, to consider the fearful waste of blood and treasure through the unwise acts and misguided policy of the present National Administration, and assist in changing our rulers, that we may rescue our beloved country, and the liberties of the people from certain ruin.

Resolved, That we will use all the honorable means known to civilized nations, to bring to a speedy termination the unhappy difficulty that disturbs our country.

On motion, the convention then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

The Excitement in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 29—11 P. M.

The streets and squares about the principal hotels have been filled with immense throngs all the evening, and at this late hour clubs are marching, bands playing, and large meetings are being held at several points.

The excitement grows more intense as the final action of the Convention is neared.

To-night the Committees on Resolutions and on Organization and Rules are in session.

FROM CHICAGO.

The Democratic Convention—Immense Gathering—Vallandigham and his Admirers—Probable Character of the Platform.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 26, 1864.

There is already much excitement in our city, growing out of the large number present, who are here for the purpose of participating in the Democratic National Convention which is to commence its session on Monday.

Many of the great lights of the party are here, and the wires are being industriously pulled. Vallandigham is here, and excites as much curiosity as a loosed elephant would in our streets. Crowds follow him wherever he goes—they enter his hotel with him, and are clamorous for a speech. Loyal men are indignant that such an arch traitor is permitted to stalk through our streets, trampling upon the authority of the Government and defying its power.

All shades of the Democracy are here. But it i evident, even now, that the *positive* men—the Woods and Vallandigham, will control the convention. The Peace men will construct the platform, and then consent to set little "Mac" upon it. I am convinced that he has the inside track, and that he will be nominated by a large majority. I may be mistaken, but such are the indications now.

My old Free Soil Barn-burning friend, Dean Richmond, is on hand. He pleads rather faintly for a vigorous prosecution of the war; but Wood's voice is in the ascendant now, and Dean will have to take a lower seat.

As to the platform, that has already been foreshadowed. They will resolve for an armistice—just what the rebels want in their present condition, in order to recruit their armies and fill up their exhausted commissariat. Then they will resolve for a national convention to adjust matters, and here they will stop. They know that no adjustment short of recognition of the independence of the South can take place, and they know that an armistice would be greatly to the advantage of the rebels, and hence they favor it.

Mr. Fillmore's strength in the convention will be confined to those States in which there are but few foreigners. In the West his Know-Nothing record of 1856 would ruin him, and it will throw him out of much strength he would otherwise have in the convention.

There are two delegations from Kentucky, one called the Bramlette delegation, and the other the Powell and Wickliffe delegation. Considerable of a fight is expected in the convention on the question of the admission of one or the other of these.

The war horses of the party are already on the ground. Old Sam Medary and Cox, of Ohio; Guthrie, Robinson, and several others from Kentucky; Richmond, the Woods, Belmont, McKeon, Seymour, and a host of lesser lights, from New-York; Dana, from Maine; J. Glancey Jones, of Pennsylvania; Ex-Gov. Campbell, S. R. Peyton and others, of Tennessee, and Rice, of Minnesota. Of course, it is such men who do all the managing—all the wire-working and thimble-rigging for the concern, who are, in fact, the party—the balance of the convention being merely on hand for show, for ornament, and not for use. At the present writing, I do not anticipate any serious dissentions in the convention. The leaders have the party too well drilled for that. There may be some sparring, as between lawyers; but I look for nothing more. I may be found to be mistaken when the curtain lifts, but I think not.

Vallandigham is holding forth to a crowd in the Court-House square. Of course he is constantly cheered, and is evidently the lion of the day, and Fernando Wood is lion No. 2.

But to the speech. It is of no use to report it. It is the same old speech—Monsieur Tonson come again. It is but a repetition of the falsehoods, denunciation and demagogism with which the Copperhead press and orators abound. When you read or hear one you have read and heard all. Read the Richmond *Examiner*—you will find it there. Read the New-York *World* and Chicago *Times*, and you will find it there. Hear Vallandigham, or Wood, or any other of the intense peace men, and it is there. It is treason thickly disguised with words. Were the speaker the other side of Mason and Dixon's line there would be no disguise. Why is he at large in the face of his sentence? This is the question loyal men are asking.

At the same time Hon. W. A. Richardson, of this State, is speaking in Bryan Hall upon "The Constitution and Laws" to a crowded audience. All know how Richardson speaks, drunk or sober. He has forgotten Douglas, once his great file-leader, and is now pleading for the traitors with all his power.

The elements of the Democratic party here are just suited to this kind of demagogism. The great bulk of the party are ignorant, low Irish, easily led and easily excited. The worse the denunciation against the Government, the louder they will cheer.

Richardson, of course, is against harming the rebels, or interfering with Slavery in the States, as it is against "the Constitution as it was." The traitors are to be forced to accept all the blessings and protection of the Constitution, but are not to be subject to any penalty for its violation, or for attempting to overthrow the Government. Oh, no! But what is the use of attempting to quote this new edition of the old story? It has become "stale, flat and unprofitable." Yet it foreshadows what is to be next week.

A war meeting, to consider the draft question, is also being held by the loyal citizens in Metropolitan Hall. It is not largely attended, so great is the curiosity to hear and see the great "Banished."

There is a feverish anxiety all over the city—especially among the women. There are so many stories afloat as to the purpose of the Copperheads, that it creates much excitement. It is feared that one part of the plot is to release the rebel prisoners in Camp Douglas, in which case all expect the city to be fired and plundered. The authorities have some misgivings, as the wives and families of all the officers have been removed from the camp, and this fact adds to the uneasiness. And then the seizure of arms at Indianapolis, and the general belief that the Irish are armed here, adds not a little to the general concern. Never was a political convention held in this country around which cluster so many omens of evil.

But my opinion still is, that there will be no disturbance. The leaders are not prepared for this step yet, at least.

Fillmore for McClellan.

Hon. Millard Fillmore has written the following letter:

BUFFALO, Aug. 17, 1864.

My Dear Sir: Your favor of the 13th came to hand during my absence, but I was greatly delighted to see by the papers that you had so large and enthusiastic a meeting for McClellan, and sincerely hope that he will receive the nomination by the Chicago Convention. I see my name occasionally alluded to in connection with that convention, but I cannot think there is anything to come of it, for I believe that all know that I do not desire any nomination, and I cannot think any very great number of my fellow-citizens desire me to have it. Truly yours,

(Signed) MILLARD FILLMORE.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Reported Capture of Fort Morgan Confirmed.

ADVANCE OF GEN. SMITH'S COLUMN.

CONFLAGRATION IN ATLANTA.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 29.

The *Evening Telegraph* has Richmond papers, including the following extracts:

MOBILE.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

"Fort Morgan is in the enemy's hands. Whether surrendered or blown up, or evacuated, is unknown. There are conflicting reports, but nothing reliable. A flag-of-truce boat visited the enemy's upper fleet to-day. The Federal Exchange Agent not having arrived, nothing was accomplished.

GEN. SMITH'S COLUMN.

A special dispatch to the *Advertiser*, from "near Aberdeen," on the 24th, says the enemy burned Asheville last night. Their advance force passed through Holly Springs this morning toward Lagrange. Their wagon train crossed at Waterford last night. As they were about crossing yesterday Chalmers fired into their infantry force, and a sharp skirmish took place. He captured three wagons and teams, and five prisoners. Our loss twenty. The pursuit was renewed this morning.

ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

Another large conflagration occurred this evening on Alabama-street, destroying a large warehouse and several dwellings. The fire was caused by a shell. The Yankee batteries, during the fire, shelled that portion of the city with great rapidity.

Prisoners report that Sherman's army continues to be well fed.

Citizens from Marietta report that Federal officers claim that there are twenty days' provisions in that place.

The Eighth Brigade gives McCloskey 150 majority over Sneed.

TENNESSEE.

BRISTOL, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

Three hundred Yankee cavalry dashed into Rogersville on the 21st and captured the Hon. J. Hiskell, C. K. Shields, Col. Walker, Capt. Clay, and nineteen privates. They retired in the direction of Bean's Station.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Arrival of the Steamer Fulton at Fortress Monroe.

Arrival of Six Hundred Rebel Officers.

They are to be Placed Under Fire on Morris Island.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sunday, Aug. 28.

The U. S. steam transport *Fulton*, Wotton, Commander, from Port Royal, S. C., Aug. 26, with passengers and mails to the United States Quartermaster.

The steamer *Crescent*, Capt. Latham, having on board 600 rebel prisoners—officers to be placed under fire—arrived at Hilton Head on the 25th instant. Capt. H. Prentiss, who commanded the guard of two hundred men, reports that on the passage down, the *Crescent* was run against at Cape Roman. The second mate, Wm. Baxter, had charge of the vessel at the time, as it is thought he was bribed by the prisoners to run her ashore, in order to enable them to escape. The naval supply steamer *Admiral* acted as consort, and when she observed the *Crescent* off her course, she displayed signals of warning, but they were unheeded by those on board the latter vessel. It is reported that one of the prisoners, Lieut. Col. Woodford, escaped by jumping overboard. By order of Gen. Foster, the Captain was arrested, and the second mate put in irons. At the time the *Fulton* left a Court-martial was being held in the *Delaware*, but the result had not transpired.

The 600 prisoners were to be sent to Morris Island on the following day.

An expedition, consisting of a portion of the Seventy-fifth Ohio regiment, companies B and D Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, and one piece of artillery from the Third Rhode Island regiment, the whole under command of Col. Harris of the Seventy-fifth, started from Magnolia, Fla., to make a raid. The column reached Stark without fighting, and at that place destroyed a railroad train and captured a large quantity of merchandise and supplies. They then proceeded to Gainesville, and while there were surprised by about 600 of Dickinson's rebel force. A fight ensued, resulting in the capture of 100 of our men and the piece of artillery and the recapture of all the property.

There was nothing new from Morris Island.

OUR HILTON HEAD CORRESPONDENCE.

Attempt to Liberate Rebel Prisoners on Board the Steamer Crescent—Arrest of the Captain and Second Mate—The Affair to be Investigated—Statement by an Officer—The Union Prisoners at Charleston—A Fight in Florida.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Friday, Aug. 26, 1864.

The steamer *Crescent*, Capt. E. D. Latham, having on board six hundred rebel prisoners to be placed under fire, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Immediately on landing, Capt. H. Prentiss, in command of the guard, reported to Gen. Foster his suspicions of an attempt on the part of William Baxter, the second mate of the vessel, to run her ashore at Cape Roman, with a view of allowing the prisoners to escape. The *Crescent* left Fort Delaware last Saturday, under convoy of the naval supply steamer *Admiral*, and, when off Cape Roman, it is alleged the *Crescent* forsook her regular course and made a direct line for the shore. The mate was in charge of the steamer at the time—the Captain having gone to his berth. When the *Admiral* saw the *Crescent* making inland she showed lights and sent up rockets, of which the mate took no notice, although he was informed that signals were being made. The *Crescent* ran aground at nearly low tide, consequently at high water she was enabled to get afloat. While the vessel was ashore it is reported that one of the prisoners, Lieut.-Col. Woodford, jumped overboard, and escaped by swimming, although the Captain of the guard suspects that he is concealed on board the vessel. Both the Captain and mate were arrested, and the latter was put in irons by order of Gen. Foster. It is thought that the rebel officers bribed the mate to run the steamer ashore, but as to that matter as well as other matters attending the whole affair, we shall be better informed when the Board of Inquiry about to be convened shall have made this report. At present the subject is too delicate to warrant speculation, and I am unwilling that the parties under arrest should be made to bear the burden of an unfavorable opinion until the facts of the case are proven against them. As to the guard, they were ready to a man to do their duty to the fullest extent. A strict eye was kept on the mate, and preparations were made to shoot the first rebel who should attempt to escape. The guard was composed principally of the One Hundred and fifty-seventh Ohio Regiment—hundred day men, and volunteered their service on the occasion, their time of enlistment having expired on the 23d inst. The *Admiral* signalled to a gunboat in the vicinity, which gunboat ran up as near the *Crescent* as possible, in order to repel any attack that the rebels might make from the shore. Fortunately for the rebels no hostile demonstrations were made. One of the prisoners has since stated that if the vessel had remained aground an hour or two longer, a considerable force of cavalry would come down to assist the prisoners in escaping. The prisoners are all officers, ranking from Colonel downward. A number of them have signified their desire to take the oath of allegiance.

The following interesting statement is from an officer who was on board the *Crescent*.

STATEMENT OF AN OFFICER.

On Saturday, Aug. 20, last, six hundred rebel officers, prisoners of various rank, from Colonels down to Second Lieutenants, were sent from Fort Delaware under escort to Hilton Head, there to be placed under fire at Charleston, as a retaliatory measure. The escort consisted of Capt. Prentiss, Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Regiment O. N. G., Commanding, in charge, Lieut. Harris, Company A, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh, Lieut. Frazer, Company A, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh, and the Company (C) of mounted men who, with their officers, were to have been mustered out of service on the 23d of August, but volunteered en masse to perform this further duty. From the batteries stationed at Fort Delaware additional squads of one hundred and fourteen enlisted men, under their officers, Lieut. Hall, of Battery G, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Lieut. Hay, Battery H, Delaware Artillery. Col. Geo. W. McCook, commanding One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Ohio National Guard, accompanied us as far as Delaware Breakwater, where we met our convoy the *Admiral*. Our voyage was a pleasant one, weather and sea in more than usual complaisance, and we had no anticipation of any variety to change the monotony of daily responsibility and guard duty. Capt. Prentiss and all of the Lieutenants seemed to be always on duty, for two or three were continually to be seen on deck, and superintending the incessant request and necessities of our prisoners, and the vigilance of their guard. On the morning of the 24th, at about three o'clock, those of us who slept were awakened from our dreams by the hard grating and bumping of our vessel, there was but one expression—"We're aground." The anxious inquiry was, "Where?" Thus, the misty moonlight over the water, an indistinct line of land could be seen, when the breaking of daylight grew, we could plainly see the breakers ahead of us, and at a distance of possibly two or three hundred yards was the land on which stands the deserted Georgetown lighthouse, on Cape Romain, on the Carolina coast. The head of our vessel had been run straight on, and it is ours and the good fortune of the Government that the tide was low, instead of

[*Continued on the Eighth Page.*]

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the New-York, Louisiana and Edinburgh with Dates to the 18th.

MOVEMENTS OF OUR CRUISERS.

Effect of the News of the Repulse at Petersburgh.

An Advance of 3 Per Cent. in the Rebel Loan.

Continued Demand for Our Securities in Germany.

THE GREAT RIOT AT BELFAST.

An Interesting Case Under the Foreign Enlistment Act.

Miscellaneous News from the Continent.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Steamship *New-York*, from Southampton on the 17th of August, arrived here yesterday morning, with three days later news from Europe.

The *Westminster* arrived out Aug. 13.

The *Europa* and *Marathon* arrived Aug. 15.

The *Belgian* arrived out Aug. 16.

The *C. Columbo* and *Courier*, both from New-York, arrived at Bristol, Aug. 12.

By the Brazil mail we learn that on the 28th of July news was received at Bahia that the rebel cruiser *Florida*, in company with the *Electric Spark*, had just captured the Federal merchantman *Imfican*, Nicholas Deills, bound from California to New-York, having $70,000 in specie on board and an extremely valuable cargo. The *Florida* took out the treasure, and portions of the cargo and her crew. The vessel and cargo, valued at £20,000, were then set fire to and destroyed.

The *Florida* was spoken on the 17th of July, in lat. 36° 18′ north, lon. 31° 53′ west, by a vessel arrived at Liverpool.

The National Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Louisiana*, which left Liverpool at 4 P. M., on the 16th, and Queenstown on the 17th of August, also arrived here yesterday.

The Cunard steamers *Europa*, from Boston, and *Marathon* from New-York, reached Liverpool early on the morning of the 16th of August.

The United States frigate *Niagara* left Lisbon on the 15th August. Destination unknown.

The Inman steamer *Edinburgh*, which left Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 17th and Queenstown on the 18th August, also arrived here last evening.

The Canadian steamer *Belgian* arrived off Londonderry on the evening of the 16th August.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT.

ENLISTMENTS FOR THE PIRATE GEORGIA.

The London *Times* gives the following report of a case which came up for trial in Liverpool, Aug. 13, before the "Lord Chief Justice and another," the result of which has already been reported by telegraph:

This was an indictment for a misdemeanor in a breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act, (59 George III., cap. 69,) against two gentlemen, named Jones and Highat, carrying on business in Chapel-street, Liverpool, as ship-store dealers, and moved into the Court of Queen's Bench.

The Attorney-General of the County Palatine, (Mr. James, Q. C.,) and Mr. V. Lushington appeared for the Crown; Mr. Temple, Q. C., and Mr. Baylis were for the defendant Jones; and Mr. Brett, Q. C., and Mr. Mellish, Q. C., for the defendant Highat.

The Attorney-General, on rising, said that he had the honor to appear before the jury on the part of the Crown to conduct a prosecution against the defendants, under an act of Parliament passed in the year 1819, to enable the Government to maintain a strict neutrality between belligerent Powers. He need hardly tell them that the interests of this country require that we should hold ourselves faithfully and steadfastly apart from the quarrels and contests of others, and it behoved every one to take care that there should be no violation of Her Majesty's Proclamation published at the commencement of the American war against taking any part in the struggle, and to provide against difficulties which might involve this country in war. It is a matter of history that in 1863 a vessel was lying in the Clyde, owned by British owners, registered in the name of Mr. Bold, who was a partner of the two defendants, and named the *Japan*. She left the Clyde, and in the Channel fell in with a small steamer, which she took in tow, and on arriving off Brest the steamer disengaged herself and paddled away, and the *Japan* came to an anchor. At night the steamer returned, and brought alongside warlike stores—guns, powder and shot—and the night was spent in transferring these from the steamer to the *Japan*. The latter's name was then changed to the *Georgia*, she came under the command of Lieut. Maury, and made a voyage as far as the Cape of Good Hope, acting as a vessel of war or privateer in the Confederate service, and taking and sinking ships carrying the Federal flag. Not till two months after commencing this system of ravages was the legal ownership of the vessel changed, and Mr. Bold ceased to be the owner upon the register. He would undertake to say that there could not be a greater scandal upon this country than that such a proceeding should go unquestioned, and Government, therefore, felt called upon to vindicate its character and position faithfully, and called upon the jury as faithfully to discharge their duty in the matter. Mr. Jones and Mr. Highat being partners with Mr. Bold, proceeded to hire persons to serve on board this vessel. They resorted for the purpose to the Sailors' Home, as a likely place where they could be procured, and men met with there were told to go to the defendant's office. On going there they were engaged to serve in the *Japan*, and received instructions to be at the stage at a particular time, where they would be taken on board a ship bound for the Clyde. On assembling at the place they received checks with numbers from Highat, and were called on board by him by means of their numbers, and they were then conveyed to the *Japan*. Then that took place with regard to the movements of that vessel which he had related. Jones was on board at the time that Lieut. Maury, dressed in the Confederate uniform, took the command, and told the men the service they were intended for. Together they induced the men, with an offer of £10 bounty, and pay-notes for their family were given them, made payable at the defendant's office in Liverpool, and they were there subsequently actually paid. It was therefore, puerile to say that the defendants were not cognizant of everything in connexion with the ship, and of her being in the Confederate service. In the Autumn the *Georgia* returned to the coast of France, and the men came over here and resorted to the defendants' office to inquire if they could be reëmployed, and they received fresh instructions in regard to doing so, and a fresh sum of money. The learned Attorney-General then read the section of the Act of Parliament directed against enlisting, or attempting to enlist, men for a foreign belligerent service, and pointing out that the position of the present belligerent powers was similar to that on the occasion when the act was passed—the revolt of the Spanish colonies—and concluded by demanding at the hands of the jury that assistance which the Government were entitled to expect.

A seaman named Francis Glassbrook was then called, who proved that he had been in Her Majesty's Naval Reserve, and signed articles for the *Japan* under the circumstances narrated by the Attorney-General. He got a month's advance note from a lad at the defendant's office, and received directions to muster at the Greenock boat. He there saw Highat, and received his number as related. There were 10 or 12 others besides himself. They were conveyed to the *Japan*. She was a screw steamer with two masts, brig rigged, round stern, and figure-head. He there found his kit, which had been left in Liverpool, at the defendant's office. Two nights were occupied in taking in the stores off Brest, and Jones was there the whole time, walking about and making himself very "conspicuous," so that he took him for the captain, but he could not specify more particularly anything which he said or did. He was standing by Capt. Maury when he announced that the vessel was going to sail under the Confederate flag, and invited all to join, offering £4 10s. a month, and a £10 bounty for three years or the war. About 25, including the witness, accepted, and a great many declined. Glassbrook signed fresh articles when Jones was present, and gave his £10 bounty to him to convey to his wife, Jones leaving in a small steamer. The *Georgia* then sailed for the Cape of Good Hope, and took and sank vessels. On his return in November he went to the defendants' office, but it appeared on cross-examination that he was immediately picked up by a detective named M'Guire, who took him to the American Consul, and his subsequent visits to the office were made at their request, he being bribed by £4 10s. a month, the same wages he received in the *Georgia*, to "walk about" and pick up information, which he said he found much pleasanter than smelling gunpowder in the vessel.

Other men who had been engaged for the same service, named Conolly, Stanley and Matthews, (whose cases were included in the indictment, each appropriating about seventeen counts to himself,) gave very similar evidence.

At the conclusion of the evidence for the Crown it was submitted on the part of the defendants that there was no case, as the offence must be proved to have been committed in Her Majesty's dominions, whereas the evidence went to show an offence committed off Brest.

The Chief Justice thought that even if the men when they left England had no intention to enlist in the Confederate service, and were afterward induced to do so, the defendants would come within the act if they procured them to go in order to get them to enlist off Brest, but he allowed the defendants to raise the point in the event of their being convicted and brought up for judgment.

Mr. Temple addressed the jury for the defendant Jones, and Mr. Brett for the defendant Highat, and forcibly contended, among other things, that the witnesses for the prosecution were not to be believed, and that the defendants when the vessel left Greenock, might not have known the object for which she sailed, or that they intended only to deliver her over to the purchasers.

The Attorney-General, in his reply, directed the attention of the jury to the circumstance of the vessel and the steamer which took out the defendant Jones on board being off Brest together, and other circumstances tending to fix the defendants with the unlawful intent, and powerfully appealed to the jury by their verdict to show that England would do her duty in punishing an infringement of the law, and not to be led away by any prejudice or leaning to the defendants, respectable merchants at Liverpool, if they were satisfied from the evidence of their guilty intention.

The Chief Justice, in summing up, said that it was plain three persons had enlisted, and that after the articles had been signed at Liverpool they received numbers and directions from the defendants, and were put on board the Greenock steamer by Highat; that Jones met them there, and afterward went out in the small steamer to Brest, which supplied the *Georgia* with warlike stores, and she afterward captured nine vessels. There was no doubt of the purpose of the *Georgia*, and that England was bound to observe a strict neutrality. It was suggested that the defendants had proceeded innocently. Possibly they might, but it would be for the jury to say, looking at all the circumstances, if they had. The witnesses were, no doubt, open to observation, but that Mr. Bold was not called by the defendants, and they were bound to act on the evidence if it carried reasonable conviction. There were certain points of law, but not sufficient to stop the case, and if they thought the defendants procured those persons to go abroad for the purpose of being enlisted, they would find the defendants guilty.

The jury retired to consider their verdict, and in a quarter of an hour returned into court, finding a verdict of guilty against both defendants as to the counts for originally inducing them to go to Brest and be engaged, but on those counts which charged the defendants with inducing the men to go back to Havre to resume their employment they found the defendant Highat guilty, and acquitted Jones.

The Chief Justice observed that if it should be held to be necessary to show an intent on the part of the persons enlisted when they left this country for Brest, the defendant Jones would be entitled to a general verdict of acquittal.

On being brought up for judgment next term the points of law will be discussed.

PRESIDENT BARNARD, OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

A CURIOUS STATEMENT BY THE REBEL EX-SECRETARY OF WAR.

The London *Herald* publishes the following curious card:

Sir: In looking over a recent issue of your journal, my eye fell on the following paragraph, in the letter of your New-York correspondent:

"Charles King yesterday resigned, as President of Columbia College. He was a son of Rufus King, who was our Minister to England. Charles was born in 1789. His successor as President is Dr. Barnard, formerly President of the Mississippi University, and a bosom friend of President Jefferson Davis. When the war broke out Mr. Davis offered to create a Bureau of Ordnance, and place him at the head of it. He replied, 'Jefferson, my old friend, I was born in a Yankee town, and in this fight I think every one should get as near home as possible.' He was taken at Norfolk when that place fell into our hands. He has got a good thing as President of the college. (It used to be King's College, as it was started by a King of England.) It is rich, and the salary large."

Now, Sir, I happen to be acquainted with all the facts connected with President Barnard's departure from the South, as the business was transacted through myself as Under Secretary at War. The whole story about his reply to President Davis, about his bearding the lion in his den, is one of those fictions which the air of the North is so very apt to breed. The truth is that President Davis offered to make Dr. Barnard chief, not of the Bureau of Ordnance, (an office already filled,) but of a new Bureau of Chemistry, which he intended to create. Dr. Barnard was well qualified to fill that office, as he had long occupied the chair of Chemistry in the University of Mississippi. It is certain that he accepted, if he did not seek, the office tendered to him by President Davis. Having obtained a passport for that purpose, he promised to accompany his wife to Norfolk, send her across the Yankee lines, and then return to Richmond to enter on the duties of his new office in the Confederate service. But these Yankees, even when they are doctors of divinity and Presidents of colleges, have very little of the virtue of the old heathen Regulus. Hence, when Dr. Barnard got to Norfolk he crossed the Yankee lines with his wife, and began, it is believed, to fish for a better situation at the North. He not only got, as it appears, "a glorious nibble," but he also caught the fish; and held fast to the "good thing as President of Columbia College." Poor man! if he had only been true to his professions while at the South he would have got a far more honorable place—Fort Warren or Fort Lafayette.

Just before the war broke out, Dr. Hodge published an article in the Princeton *Review*, (N. J.,) on "The State Country." This article was lauded by Black Republicans as the most conclusive and crushing argument ever put forth against the South. Hence it was printed in pamphlet form, and circulated all over the country, both North and South. I was induced, by the entreaties of a friend, to write a reply to this pamphlet. Among the many letters which this reply called forth, from the North as well as from the South, I received one from President Barnard, whom I have never seen. It was an unsolicited and unexpected tribute to the justice of our glorious cause.

After the clandestine exit of Dr. Barnard from the South, I had only one conversation about him with President Davis, and that was in reference to his letter. I simply alluded to the fact that I had such a letter, and had some notion of taking it with me to England. "Take it along," said our great and gentle President; "you don't know what may happen." So I took it along. The above paragraph happened, and thereupon the letter makes its appearance; otherwise it might never have seen the light. Some portions of this letter might well be omitted; but I give every word of it, lest the suspicion might arise that the omitted parts contained some little expression of sympathy with the North:

University of Mississippi, May 14, 1861.

Dear Sir: I had, some time since, the pleasure of reading the first of your articles in reply to Dr. Hodge, in a number of the *Journal of Commerce*, which our friend Judge Howry did me the favor to lend me. A short time after I received by mail a copy of a later number of the journal, containing the second article. Both these, and particularly the second, so struck me by the remarkable ability and the excellent temper in which the argument was managed, and by the irresistible conclusiveness with which it demolished the position of your opponent, and vindicated the justice of the cause of the South, that I felt compelled at once to address you a vote of thanks for the signal service which, in preparing these papers, you had rendered to our common cause. I delayed, however, making this communication in the hope that I should have the good fortune, to see the third and concluding article of the series. As our mutual friend, the Judge, is about starting from Oxford on a visit to his birthplace in Virginia, I will not hesitate to seize the opportunity which his departure offers, to carry out hastily my design, though the gratification for which I have been hoping has not been realized. It is probable that Judge Howry may personally meet you, and that this letter, by such a conveyance, may find you more immediately than it would do were I to direct it, as I should have done, before you laid down the pen for the sword.

In thanking you for your masterly vindication of the cause of our injured section, I cannot forbear to express my regret that your articles had not been prepared and widely circulated through the North some months earlier, or rather that what has been moulded into the form of a reply to Dr. Hodge had not been spread before all the people with the same ability long before Dr. Hodge wrote. Embodying as it does (at least in the two articles which I have read) the most lucid, convincing and dispassionate investigation of the right and wrong involved in the controversy between the North and South which I have ever met with, I am satisfied that these papers must have produced a powerful effect upon all readers, whether originally disposed to side with us or not.

Excuse the haste of this note. I cannot conclude it without adding a prayer that one who is capable of doing the State so eminent service in so many ways may be preserved through the dangers to which his patriotic self-devotion must expose him in the pending struggle, and yet live to achieve new laurels in the fields of science and letters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

P. A. T. BARNARD.

Professor A. T. Bledsoe.

With many thanks for the great interest and ability you have always displayed in the cause of the South, I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

A. T. BLEDSOE.

August 13.

A SPEECH BY W. S. LINDSAY, M. P.

Mr. Lindsay, M. P., addressed his constituents at Sunderland on the evening of Aug. 15. He was hissed soundly for complimenting the "ability, honesty and love of truth" displayed by the New-York correspondent of the London *Times*, and was frequently interrupted by other manifestations of disapprobation. Among other things, he said:

"I have reason to believe that if the South be driven to extremities, they will—but only when driven to extremities—arm the slaves and call them out. [Hear, hear.] But it is awful to think about. Bear in mind that most of these slaves have been brought up on the estates of their masters, and their fathers before them. Their young masters are now fighting under arms for the South; and if these masters go down to their estates and train their slaves in companies or divisions, these slaves will follow their masters wherever they lead. I say it is awful to think of the sacrifice of life which will follow. The very rivers will run with the blood of thousands; but we, in the name of humanity, ought to lift our voices against this terrible state of things. [Hear, hear.] I am glad, however, to find that there is throughout the Northern and Western States a feeling arising that this war is in vain for the objects it has in view; that thoughtful men are beginning to think and speak openly about this. Various meetings are being held at present throughout the Northern States, and I will read a resolution which was passed last month in Ohio, where a very large meeting was held. The words are these: 'That in the further prosecution of the war, by whomsoever conducted, or from whatsoever object in view, we behold nothing but a fruitless waste of life and treasure, accumulated debt, overwhelming taxation, and national ruin to both sections.' In sending to me that resolution, *a member of the Federal Congress writes to me that meetings are being held through the West and adjoining States for securing peace and separation, and he asks me to make known these meetings in this country, and he adds, 'There must be a Western as well as a Southern Confederacy, for the party who advocates this course grows stronger and stronger every day.'* I am glad to see that *feeling arising in the Southern States, and the feeling is increasing in the West. A very distinguished statesman, a member of the Senate, writing to a friend of mine—a statesman who occupies a very high position in Europe, and was a Minister of the United States Cabinet—writes: 'We are tumbling to pieces fast, and unless Europe steps in and saves what is left we shall go headlong to destruction.'* These words are too true, and I do hope that their statesmen will see it in time, and use their best exertions to secure peace. It is perfectly true that there are still a certain number of gentlemen who believe that the Union can be restored. * * * * * * *

My fear is that if either Mr. Lincoln or Col. Fremont are elected, the war may continue for many years to come; but I believe that if another were elected, who was not pledged to war, this year would see an end of the war and all its miseries. [Applause.] Now, by Britain refusing to express an opinion, the Northern people were led to suppose that the Union could be reëstablished, and Britain thus encouraged them to continue the war, and we dishearten them by not expressing an opinion to the peace party in the Northern and Western States. Now, as I have said, I have no interest in this war, and my sole interest is my desire for peace. [Hear.] I have lost by the expression of opinion on this question to which I have referred in my speech—I lost many friends in the North whom I esteem, and who were all very angry with me. I know that it has been said that I am engaged largely in the trade with the Southern ports. [Hear, hear, and laughter.] Mr. Adams himself wrote a dispatch to Lord Russell in which he mentioned a list of twenty-four suspected blockade-runners, and he actually put down twenty of them as belonging to me. [Hear, hear, and laughter.] I went to Lord Russell, and said this was a most extraordinary statement, as I had never even heard of one of those vessels. I declared that I had no interest, directly or indirectly, in anything connected with the Southern States. It was perfectly true that I had been offered a very large amount of business with them, but considering my position as a member of Parliament and as a public man, I felt it would have been very wrong in me to take any steps contrary to the proclamation that had been issued by my Queen. [Hear, hear.] That proclamation forbade my rendering any material aid to any of the belligerents. Therefore I felt it would be setting a bad example to the people if I had aided either the Northern or the Southern States. [Hear, hear.] Consequently, I have refrained from all transactions of a commercial or pecuniary character with the Southern or the Northern States of America. [Hear, hear.] So much so, that more than twelve months ago, when the firm of which I was the head did engage as brokers for one or two vessels, the objects of which, I believe, was the running of the blockade, I warned my partners, and said that I could have nothing to do with this; and, as you are all aware, I retired from the head of that firm more than twelve months ago. I have now no interest whatever, either directly or indirectly, in any of their transactions. I wish to have no other interest, because it lowers me as a public man, it lowers me in your estimation—[applause]—and I prize that estimation—[cheers]—it must lower me with you if it is supposed that I have advocated the South for any object of my own.

OUR SECURITIES IN GERMANY.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Aug. 15.

The accounts from Germany show that the demand for United States Bonds has not experienced the slightest diminution. The parcels brought to London by the weekly steamers and transmitted to Frankfort are absorbed as fast as they arrive, at prices which yield a good profit to the importers. Each successive fall seems to be regarded by the existing holders almost with gratification, instead of dismay, since they apparently entertain no doubt of ultimate payment in full, and consequently consider that each decline simply enables them to increase their acquisition of securities forced off by the Americans at a tremendous sacrifice from the momentary pressure of circumstances. They rely that the bonds are inherently worth par, and he who invested at the price of 60 regards a decline of 40 but as an excellent opening to buy more, so as to make an average price of 50 for a holding which he feels convinced will in a moderate time bring him back 100. In the present mood, therefore, of these investers, a fall to 30 or 20 would only be an increase of golden opportunities. The fact that repudiation has already been revived in some of the wealthiest and most influential of the individual States of the North appears not to have reached them, or to have reached them only to be disregarded. The instance of the State of New-York refusing to continue the payment of its dividends in specie was alarming, but as such payments at the time of the creation of the debt were not, perhaps, actually stipulated, but merely implied, the measure did not constitute an open violation of definite contracts. It is true, that the New-York State Constitution forbade the introduction of a currency like that of greenbacks, and foreign purchasers of New-York bonds may complain that it has taken place; but if the New-York holders cannot make anything of that point, it is of no use for others to argue it. In Indiana and Pennsylvania the proceedings have been distinct, and no sophistry is attempted. Indiana declines to offer anything but greenbacks for the dividends which she expressly bound herself to pay to her foreign creditors in sterling, and Pennsylvania has characteristically given the sanction of law for the even-handed confiscation of the rights alike of her home and foreign creditors. Her debt was contracted under a solemn enactment that the interest should be paid in specie or its equivalent. As it has always been her habit to do everything with the soberness and precision worthy of her origin, she now passes a law to declare that she will pay only in greenbacks. Of course, she might with equal propriety, after having contracted her debt under a stipulation to pay 6 per cent. interest, pass a law that she will pay no interest whatever. The latter, perhaps, will come in due time, especially as whenever it comes it cannot further compromise the honor of the State. Annexed is an abstract of this piece of legislation, which, although it may be regarded as irrelevant by German investors, may help to confirm the caution with which in this country the Federal obligations that depend upon the aggregate honor of all the individual States of the Union should be regarded. It may be admitted that on such points it would not be fair to the American people to cite Pennsylvania as an average example, and it may also be admitted that the great majority of Americans themselves manifest a sincere delusion that they will meet their national debt with honor and ease. But they have not yet felt its pressure. As fast as dividends become payable, Germany and Holland send the cash for the purpose. When this supply shall fail, it is to be feared that the proclivities of Pennsylvania and Indiana, which are now simply passed over without concernation, may then be looked at with direct approval:

ACT APPEARED MAY 3, 1864—STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Be it enacted, &c.—That so much of an act appeared the 12th day of June, 1840, as requires the interest on the public debt of this Commonwealth to be paid in specie or its equivalent be and the same is hereby repealed, and that the said interest shall be paid by the State Treasury as the same shall hereafter fall due in such notes as have been or shall be declared by any law of the United States to be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of debts, public and private, within the United States.

Second section repeals the third section of the acts of April 11, 1862, requiring the resumption of specie payments.

OUR CRUISERS.

THE KEARSARGE ON HER WAY HOME.

The Dover *Express*, of Aug. 15, says:

"The Federal cruiser *Kearsarge*, which has been stationed in this neighborhood for some time past, quitted the roads on Thursday evening last for New-York. Visitors remained on board till the last moment, being treated with that marked kindness and courtesy which Capt. Winslow, his officers and crew have uniformly displayed to all who have desired to inspect the ship. On the anchor being weighed, the crew sprang up the rigging and lustily cheered their farewell while the vessel steamed through the bay. These cheers were taken up by a fleet of small boats which had put off from the shore, and on shore there were waving of handkerchiefs and other responsive manifestations. The *Kearsarge* is relieved by the *Iroquois*, a vessel of about the same tonnage, which arrived on Wednesday evening. On entering the bay she ran up the English ensign and saluted—a compliment which was returned by a salute of artillery from the Castle batteries. The Commander of the *Iroquois* afterward paid a complimentary visit to Gen. Ellice, the Commandant of the garrison."

The *Phare de la Manche* states that the Federal corvette *Kearsarge* made her appearance off the port of Cherbourg on Friday, Aug. 12. Two of her boats were sent on shore, one to take on board three of her crew who had been wounded in her affair with the *Alabama*, and sent to the naval hospital, and the other to procure provisions. On their return on board in the evening, the corvette stood out to sea under full steam.

THE SACRAMENTO.

The Federal steamer *Sacramento* arrived at Falmouth Aug. 12, from a cruise. She left soon after her arrival, and on Aug. 16 put into Plymouth, having run down off the Start the Norwegian brig *Ceres*, from Cadiz. The brig's crew was saved. The *Sacramento* was not damaged.

THE NIAGARA.

The frigate *Niagara* sailed from Lisbon Aug. 20. Her destination is unknown.

ALLEGED FEDERAL RECRUITING.

From the Nottingham Journal.

A laborer named Thomas Hickin applied to the Nottingham magistrates on Wednesday for advice under the following circumstances: He stated that a person named A. G. Grant came to him last week and made representations that he (Hickin) was working for very low wages here, and that he had better emigrate to America, where he would be able to get better wages. If he would give Grant £2 he would make arrangements for him to go by a vessel, and when he got there Grant would appoint a man to meet him and get him work as a citizen; or, if not, he might go to the war, and he would receive £150 as bounty. Grant also agreed to find money for his wife and children till he was able to send for them. Under the above agreement Hickin gave Grant £2, and was told that he would have to leave Liverpool by the ship *Universe*, on the 8th inst., but he would send him further instructions. He, however, never heard again from Grant, and on making some inquiries, found that he had left town and gone to London. Mr. Newman thought the best thing that could be done under the circumstances would be to make it public, in order to deter others from being taken in in a similar manner. He thought it would be useless to take any further steps in the matter.

A SUSPICIOUS VESSEL.

From the Freeman's Journal, Aug. 16.

A magnificent and rapid sailing steamer, with three funnels, visited the Shannon on Saturday last. She proceeded to the Foynes Island, where she lay at anchor until evening, when she suddenly steamed westward, toward Tarbert. While at anchor near Foynes, a warlike party landed, and made inquiries at the railway station about a special train to Limerick, and they appeared exceedingly disappointed when they could not proceed by rail to Limerick. It is supposed that the vessel is a blockade-runner, and it was rumored here that a Lieutenant of the *Alabama* was one of the party who landed at Foynes. It appears that the steamer has arrived to convey an immense supply of clothing to the Confederates.

THE REBEL LOAN.

The Confederate Loan, on the news of the defeat of Gen. Grant before Petersburgh, experienced a rebound of 3 per cent., closing at 77 to 79.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE REBEL POSITION IMPREGNABLE.

From the London Times, Aug. 17.

Justice to the Federals alone would compel the world to acknowledge that the Confederate position is impregnable. Both by sea and by land the Southern territory is formed for defence. All except a mere fringe of the vast territory is as unconquered now as it was three years ago. It is not at all necessary that we should like one side more than another, or think better of its cause; but we may see plainly that it will never be beaten. Where, however, advice utterly fails, and is not even taken kindly, the great lesson we wish to impress on the Cabinet of Washington is that litigants are not fit judges of their own quarrel, and will, therefore, if they are wise, take advice, accept umpires, or bow to tribunals.

Here is a great and lamentable instance in the quarrel of Denmark with Germany. The Americans are only doing what the Danes have done to their cost. It would not be an easy task to arbitrate between North and South. A day will come when Ireland will not shed its blood like water for a purely American quarrel, nor will the Americans themselves.

Streets full of cripples, orphans, and widows, fields tilled by women, and trade passing into the hands of newly arrived foreigners, will be a terrible comment on the successive calls for millions.

The New-York correspondent of the London *Times* continues to represent that the demand for peace is on the increase in the North. He says: "The next month promises to be an eventful one both in politics and war, and possibly also in finance. The star of peace is in the ascendant. The war is an admitted failure. The North has undertaken what it cannot accomplish. It has already paid more than it likes in men, money, character and the substantial blessings of liberty and prosperity, and hesitates to make further sacrifices. Were McClellan to come bravely out and declare emphatically that he was for peace and compromise, no other candidate could stand before him. The issue would be between him and Fremont, and the triumph of either would in all probability bring compromise if it did not bring Union."

THE REPULSE AT PETERSBURGH.

The *Times*, in a leader of Tuesday on the intelligence brought by the Europa, says: "On the whole, we think it likely that Gen. Grant will not abandon the campaign. Such a confession of failure would throw a blight on his own reputation, and would also injure President Lincoln himself in his electoral schemes. There is a general feeling that this campaign is the great trial of the war; that the capture of Richmond is to test the ability of the North to make any permanent impression on the Southern States. If in the fourth year of the war the largest army ever assembled under the Federal flag, one of largest and best appointed that any Government ever placed in the field, retires beaten after tremendous losses, the North may be expected to lose heart in the great contest, and perhaps to turn with anger on its rulers. We believe, therefore, that the campaign will continue, unless the danger to Washington be so great as to demand a return of the main body of Grant's army.

GENERAL NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE RIOTS IN BELFAST.

The riots at Belfast still continued, and the violence of the mob was on the increase. The *Northern Whig* of the evening of the 15th says: "The riots this day were totally unparalleled in the dreadful excess to which they reached. The whole town was almost in a state of siege during the day. The houses of business were closed. In many cases the workers did not go to their employment. Riots went on all day. The military were called out. About twenty people received gunshot wounds from the mobs, but as yet the military have not taken extreme measures. The whole riots of this day were caused by the marching of navvies through the streets at early morning. The town is in a state of unexampled commotion."

A Belfast dispatch of the 16th says: "The town continues in a very excited state. One of the persons who received a gunshot wound during the riots yesterday died this morning. Mr. Sullivan, the subeditor of the Ulster *Observer*, the Roman Catholic organ, was brutally maltreated while professionally engaged at a fire last night, and is in a dangerous condition. It is said that five or six others out of the 20 or 30 wounded yesterday died during last night and this morning, but up to the present such has not been confirmed. It is rumored that the navvies of the Roman Catholic party, to the number of four or five hundred, have challenged the ship carpenters, who all belong to the Orangemen, and to-day a terrible battle is therefore expected. The ship carpenters have just marched through the town to the number of five or six hundred, armed with every kind of weapons. Business is nearly entirely suspended. All houses of business, public houses, &c., were closed at an early hour yesterday. The military were reinforced by a further supply from Dublin last night, and it ought to be hoped, with the large military and police force at present under the command of the magistrates, further bloodshed will be prevented, but it is very doubtful, as at this moment, (10 A. M.,) active preparations are being made in all the disturbed districts for a great battle. Knives, hatchets, pitchforks, pistols, sticks, bludgeons, &c., are plentifully scattered among the rioters."

Another dispatch dated noon of the 16th says: "The rioting has assumed a most formidable aspect. The ship-carpenters have broken into a gunmaker's in High-street, and have taken all guns, pistols, pitchforks, and every other available weapon, and have gone through the town. Firing and stone-throwing is going on in all directions. About an hour ago, the police were ordered to fire in Sandy-row, and several men were shot—three reported killed. The windows of hundreds of houses have been wholly smashed, and several completely ransacked. All houses closed in every street. Business is entirely suspended. A battle is hourly expected."

DEATH OF MISS KATHERINE SOUTHEY.

From the London Times, Aug. 16.

The last living link connecting the name of Southey with Keswick, has just passed away, more than 60 years having elapsed since the late Laureate fixed his residence in the lake metropolis. Miss Katherine Southey, the third and only unmarried daughter of the poet, was born at Greta-hall, and reached her 54th year on Monday. She had been for some time confined to her room, and died on Friday night of congestion of the brain, at Lairthwaite-cottage, Keswick, where her aunt, Mrs. Lovell, expired a few years since. By the death of Miss Southey a civil list pension of £100 per annum reverts to the Crown. She will be buried on Tuesday in Crostwaite churchyard, under the shade of Skiddaw, where already repose her father and mother, her brother Herbert, the eldest-born, and her sisters Emma and Isabel.

A LIBEL SUIT.

Mrs. Yelverton had brought an action in the Scotch courts against the *Saturday Review* for libel, in the comments which that journal had made upon her. She lays her damages at £3,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Court Journal* says: The day now fixed for Her Majesty's departure from Osborne for Windsor, is Thursday, the 25th, being the day prior to the birthday of the late Prince Consort. The Queen will remain about four days at the castle, and then proceed to Scotland.

The *Army & Navy Gazette* says:

In the course of a very few days a most important experiment will take place at Shoeburyness, viz.: the firing at the *Warrior* floating target, at a range of 2 000 yards by the Armstrong 600-pounder, with steel shot.

The Indian mail has arrived with papers and correspondence from Calcutta to July 8; Madras, July 14; Hong Kong, June 29; Melbourne, June 25, and Sydney, June 21. The papers contain no news of importance.

FRANCE.

THE EMPEROR'S FETE.

On August 15, the Emperor's *fête*, was celebrated by a brilliant display. The Bourse was closed and Paris surrendered itself to the enjoyment of the occasion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A further diminution of above 4,000,000f. in the cash in the bank of France, within the week preceding Aug. 17, caused some uneasiness in commercial quarters. The effect would have been greater, but that there appears to be a diminution of 9,000,000f. in the amount of bank notes in circulation.

The advances on deposits have likewise diminished by 2,000,000f.

Aug. 15, being the Emperor's *fête*, the Bourse was closed.

The provincial markets are firm.

There is a regular demand for cotton at Havre with prices more firm. The stock of cotton at Havre consists of 59,000 bales, of which 1,400 are American.

All the crops are expected to be gathered in within a fortnight.

Wheat in the Paris market has declined fifty centimes.

Flour of the six marks declined 1f.

The Paris Bourse, on the 16th, was rather firmer. Rentes close at 66@45.

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.

A telegram from Berlin, Aug. 12, says:

"In reply to the demand of Prussia respecting the occupation of Lauenberg. The Hanoverian Government has declared that it had no knowledge of the occupation of Lauenburg by Hanoverian troops, and that it was even surprised at such a step. The occupation was ordered by Gen. Haake, upon instructions from the Dresden Cabinet."

The King of Prussia was to leave Gastein for Ischl on the 15th, and would then proceed to Vienna, to be present at the review. His Majesty was to be accompanied by Herr von Bismark.

The semi-official *Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* confirms the statement made lately to the effect that Saxony intends to lay the following proposals before the German Diet, viz: That an explanation be demanded of Austria and Prussia in reference to those Powers having permitted the King of Denmark to cede rights to them to which he himself had no title. The same journal regards this proposal as an insult to the victors.

The ratifications of the Zollverein treaties were exchanged at Berlin on Aug. 13, between Prussia and those German States which have already agreed to the renewal of these treaties.

The *Weemarsche Zeitung* states that Austria and Prussia propose that the Duchies should be administered by a temporary government, composed of three members, one of whom will represent the Federal Diet—and the Federal troops to remain in Holstein.

A number of Prussian war vessels were expected to arrive at Kiel shortly, and the Prussian Minister of Marine had been officially inspecting the port.

SPAIN.

The Madrid *Noticias* states that in consequence of a conference at the Ministry of War, Oviedo has been assigned as a residence for Gen. Prim, dating from the 13th.

Gen. Prim left Madrid on the 13th. He was accompanied by a numerous crowd as far as the railroad station.

PORTUGAL.

A dispatch from Lisbon of Aug. 15 says: The Portuguese press considers that the dispute with Spain respecting the slaves captured on the African coast will soon be amicably settled.

Great heat, unexampled for many years, prevails here, and the grain crops and vines have suffered exceedingly.

Election riots have occurred in the Provinces.

THE BRAZILS.

By the French mail steamer at Lisbon we have the following:

Rio, Monday, July 25.

Coffee is quoted at 6,850@6,900 for good firsts. Stock 40,000 bags. Sterling Exchange 27⅛@¾.

Bahia, Friday, July 29.

Sugar 2,800@3,200 reis. Cotton 26,000 reis. Exchance 27¾.

Pernambuco, Monday, Aug. 1.

White Sugar, 4,600; Brown, 2,500@2,700. Cotton 28,000@29,000 reis. Exchange 27¾.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The English funds opened steadily on Monday morning, and in consequence of a further diminution of pressure in the discount market, and the fact of a good amount of gold having been taken to the bank, Consuls ultimately experienced an advance of an eighth, at which they closed with firmness, viz: 89⅞@¾.

The discount demand at the bank was again moderate.

£101,000 was taken to the bank on August 15.

Atlantic and Great Western New York, section second, mortgage improved, 1; and Virginia six per cents, Erie paid-up shares, and Illinois Central paid-up shares, severally declined 1 each; and ditto ordinary 1½.

The vessels announced to be en route from Australia with gold, are the *True Briton*, May 9th, with £103,000; the *Wellesley*, May 25th, £95,000; the *Norfolk*, June 11th, £31,000; and the *Ganawalt*, June 21st, £113,000.

The English funds were quiet on Aug. 16, and Consols remain at 89⅝@¾.

Confederate Loan, 77 to 79.

French Rentes, 66f. 45 centimes.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKETS.

Liverpool, Wednesday, Aug. 17—P. M.

Cotton—The sales of Monday and Tuesday add up 20,000 bales, including 8,000 for speculation and export. The market is firm at the full advance reported in the latest news per *China*.

Trade at Manchester—The improvement visible at the close of last week is well maintained, and rather more business has been done at steadier prices.

Breadstuffs—The weather continues very fine for harvesting. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. and Wakefield, Nash & Co. report: Flour dull and nominal. Wheat quiet, but quotations nominally unchanged; fine Amber has sold at 8s.@8s. 1d. ℔ cental; Winter Red, 8s.@8s. 4d. Corn quiet; Mixed, 29s. 6d.@30s. ℔ 480 ℔s.

Provisions—Messrs. Bigland, Athya & Co., Gordan, Bruce & Co. report: Beef and Pork dull, but generally without alteration. Bacon dull, and 6d.℔1s. lower. Lard quiet, but steady. Butter scarce and firm at 90s.@95s. for fine. Tallow quiet, but firm.

Produce—Ashes quiet and unchanged. Sugar firm and in good demand, at 1s. advance. Coffee unchanged. Rice continues dull. Fish Oils inactive. Linseed Oil very quiet, at 39s. Resin—No sales. Spirits of Turpentine nominal, at 69s. for French. Petroleum quiet; no business reported, but holders demand 2s. 3d. for refined.

London Markets.—American Flour fully as dear. Wheat steady for English, but 1s. cheaper for foreign. Sugar firm and in fair demand. Coffee firm at full rates. Tea unaltered. Rice steady and in fair request. Saltpetre quiet, but steady. Tallow unchanged, Y. C. 41s. 9d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 16th were quiet but generally firm. Consols closed at 89⅝@¾.

The discount demand was moderate. The Bank rate remained at 8 ℔ cent., and in the open market 7½@¾.

VERY LATEST BY THE LOUISIANA.

By Telegraph to Queenstown.

Liverpool, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

The steamship *Belgian*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 16th.

The riot at Belfast, Ireland, continued last night. Many persons were shot and several of them killed. A strong military force is now on the spot.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Cotton—The sales to-day were 7,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is quiet and unchanged.

Breadstuffs flat.

Provisions quiet and steady.

Petroleum firmer.

London, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

Consols for money, 89⅝@89¾.

American securities nominal; no sales reported.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—The artistic world has been amused this week by the performance of a little real-life comedy, in one act, at the entrance of the Variétés, being a *rixe* between M. Dejazet and a M. Hugo Bache, who, it appears, had behaved rudely in presence of the former's mother (Mlle. Dejazet). M. Bache having threatened to pull M. Dejazet's ears, the latter retorted by actually pulling M. Bache's beard, who replied thereto with a kick; a match at single-stick ensued, till the combatants were separated by friends. This indecorous business was expected to end tragically—in a duel, or the Police Correctionnelle.

—At Shoeburyness, a few days ago, a target, built on the exact model of French ironclads, was submitted for trial, and was completely overpowered by the Armstrong gun. The ordinary 68-pounder pierced the 4½-inch plates, but not the backing; but the shot and shell of the Armstrong gun shattered the target to pieces. The experiment was deemed conclusive that no wooden ships clad with iron, as are *La Gloire* and *La Normandie*, could stand the force of such missiles as were employed on that day.

— The British journals mention that Count de Puckler, who is now in his seventy-second year, and formerly Minister of Agriculture, was lately attacked by thieves at Rhedlau, in Upper Silesia. The assailants took from him his watch and money, then stripped him of his clothes, and left him in a wood. Fears were at first entertained for the Count's life, but he is now out of danger. The authors of this outrage have been arrested.

—Mr. H. Colby writes to the London *Telegraph*: It may not be uninteresting to many of your readers to know that, whilst arranging some papers for Mrs. Ryves, preparatory to her case coming on in November next in the Probate Court, I accidentally found, among other manuscripts, the following:

London, Jan. 3, 1772.

Lord Chatham hereby agrees to indemnify Doctor James Wilmot for all the risks and dangers that the said Doctor J. Wilmot may be subject to in the continuation of the "Letters of Junius." Authorizing the payment of £170 to J. W., on account of printing and publishing the work. (Signed) CHATHAM.

—From recent statistical returns of the mineral riches of France, it appears that the number of coal mines worked is 490, and of iron mines 202. Of other substances there are 247 mines; comprising graphite, bitumen, rock-salt, antimony, manganese, lead, silver, copper, tin and zinc, isolated or in combination. The concessions of coal mines extend over 5,226 square kilometres (each 247 acres) in 47 different departments. The mines of iron-stone embrace an area of 1,243 square kilometres, and lie in 31 departments.

— The *Times of India* publishes an account of the auction sale of Back Bay Reclamation Company's shares, as the most remarkable of its kind, perhaps, in the history of commerce. The profit realized on the 400 shares sold amounts to one crore and six lacs (£1,060,000), the average profit being Rs. 26,345 per share. The company, therefore, will start with a reserve fund of 50 per cent. on its proposed capital.

—Mrs. Theresa Yelverton advertises in the second column of the *Times*, that finding it impossible, even with the aid of an amanuensis, to answer the numerous letters of sympathy and assistance addressed to her by entire strangers, she begs they will not construe her silence to any want of appreciation of their kindness, but accept this expression of her grateful and sincere thanks.

—In the work of deepening a well in Boscawen-street, Truro, Scotland, the laborers have come upon some stones of orey spray. The specimens contain copper and lead, and crystals of what is called white iron. They have been brought from a depth of between five and six fathoms. It is understood that a scientific examination of the ground will be made.

—The English papers exult over the accession of a valuable picture to the National Portrait Gallery of London. It is the portrait of S. T. Coleridge, painted by the American artist, Washington Allston, considered by Wordsworth and other friends of the poet the most satisfactory likeness that ever was painted of him.

—The following advertisement appears in the London papers: If you want to enjoy a luxury have your hair brushed by machinery at ——'s model establishment. Hair-cutting and brushing by patent machinery, 3d.; shampooing, ditto, 3d. The *ne plus ultra* of luxury is to be shampooed by ——'s new shampooing apparatus.

—M. Mocquard has addressed the following letter to the *Indépendance* of Brussels:

Vichy, July 30.

The *Indépendance* of the 23d, which I have not seen until this day, states that M. Mocquard has assumed the title of baron. I have never taken any such title, and I request you to rectify this error of your Paris correspondent. Accept, &c.,

Mocquard.

—A committee for the erection of a statue of Beranger in Paris has been formed, consisting of writers and journalists of all kinds, among whom are Havin, Guéroult, Léonce Dupont, Dalloz, Fournier, Castille, Second, Lachambaudie Sardou, &c. Baron Taylor is the President, with E. Legouvé as Vice-President.

—The *Star* (London) says:

"Mr. Dickens is at his country house; Mr. Wilkie Collins is on a yachting excursion; Mr. Anthony Trollope is at the English Lakes; Mr. Elmore, R. A., is at Homburg; Mr. Leech at Schwalbach; and Mr. Millais in Scotland."

—The *Record* says: "We rejoice to hear that the Bible Society's agent at Constantinople has informed the committee that the recent represssive measures there were taken without the knowledge of the Sultan, and all is now set right.

—M. Rouher, the French Minister of State, with his family, has recently been at Milan. At the house of Count Vimercati, at Mirabellino, he had an interview with Prince Humbert.

—The Swiss journals state that M. Rouher, recently ascended the Righi, in company with Lady Russell, (?) Baron de Rothschild, of London, and the Prince de Furstemberg.

—£100,000 is said to have been lately offered for the London Tavern, a striking illustration of the value of property in the City of London.

—Five acres of land have been purchased at Oxford for the erection of a Roman Catholic college and church.

—Meerschaum has been found in a red sandstone quarry near Aberdeen.

—Mr. Sothern has been making a visit to Baden Baden.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

—The mention by the Binghamton *Standard* of Hon. D. S. Dickinson as a candidate for Governor has drawn out the following note:

Binghamton, Aug. 8, 1864.

To the Editor of the Standard:

My Dear Sir: Your generous mention of my name for the office of Governor in your last week's issue, is duly appreciated, and my thankful acknowledgment is returned, with the assurance that under no circumstances can I consent to be placed in nomination. Sincerely yours.

D. S. Dickinson.

—Ralph Hill, of Bartholomew County, has been nominated for Congress by the Union men of the Third Indiana District, in the place of William McKee Dunn, who declined the nomination to take the place of Assistant Judge Advocate-General of the United States, under Joseph Holt.

—The Fourth Congressional District (Ohio) Union Convention met at Piqua on the 5th inst., and nominated Judge William Lawrence as candidate.

—The Pottsdam (N. Y.) *Courier* urges the Hon. Preston King as the Union candidate for Governor of the State of New-York.

—Hon. Horatio Ballard, late Secretary of State, has returned to Cortland Village, and resumed the practice of the law.

—The Hon. J. B. Grinnell has been nominated for Congress by the Fourth District (Iowa) Union Convention.

—Ignatius Donnelley has been renominated for Congress in the Second Minnesota District.

A Romance of the War.—An Embarrassing Situation.—Some three years ago a man living in the Nineteenth Ward entered a Philadelphia regiment, and left for the seat of war. After his departure he communicated frequently with his wife. In about six months his letters ceased, and he was reported dead. His company officers also reported the fact of his death to the War Department, and in due course of time his wife drew his arrearages and pay. Time rolled around, and his widow received the addresses of another man. About six months ago, the two were married, and have been living happily together since. This week their happiness was considerably marred, and the wife found herself in a very embarrassing situation. One day her former husband walked into his former home, a strong, healthy man. The woman has now two loving husbands, and how the matter is to be settled we have not heard.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 26.*

The Descendants of the Mutineers of the Bounty.

From the Boston Advertiser.

Few episodes in naval history are more romantic than the story of the *Mutineers of the Bounty*. What caused the mutiny was never very clear, though the strange fate of those engaged in it, who took refuge in Pitcairn's Island, has invested it with unusual interest. The severe sufferings of Capt. BLIGH and the eighteen set adrift with him, roused such official indignation in England that the *Pandora* frigate was sent in search of the *Bounty* to the Society Islands. Several of the mutineers were there caught and carried to England, and three of them were afterward executed; but CHRISTIAN, the leader, and eight others, together with six men and twelve women of Tahiti, had sailed away in the *Bounty* to Pitcairn's Island, and after stripping the ship, burnt it, and thus isolated themselves from their race. CHRISTIAN had taken care not to name their proposed destination, and the *Pandora*, after fruitless wanderings, abandoned the search without finding any trace of the *Bounty*. What became of the mutineers was unknown until, about 1808, Capt. FOLGER, of a Nantucket sealer, by accident touched at Pitcairn's Island. He communicated to Sir SIDNEY SMITH the existence of a colony, hitherto unknown in England, which, on this solitary little island, only about seven miles in circumference, in the midst of the Pacific Ocean, spoke the English language. About six years later, two vessels of the English navy approached Pitcairn's Island in search of a pirate, when they were much surprised to see a canoe push through the surf, and a man who talked English, a son of CHRISTIAN, the mutineer, as it afterwards appeared, mount the ship's side. But it was not until 1829 that the people of England discovered that the escaped mutineers had left a colony of descendants there.

The story of this colony, then first heard, was so strange that it soon became widely known. Violent quarrels had quickly diminished the number of the refugees, until at last, of the original band of Englishmen, JOHN ADAMS alone survived, while his only companions were the Tahitian women and their children by the mutineers. ADAMS now began a new life, caused immediately, it is said, by a dream, in which he thought the angel Gabriel appeared to him and enjoined him to redeem the past. However that may be, certain it is that he became the patriarch of this little colony, which, before they were discovered, had adopted and practised, with an earnestness and sincerity never perhaps equalled by an entire community, the principles of the Christian religion, while they were at the same time as ignorant of the arts as they were of the vices of civilization. Since 1829 these people have never been quite lost sight of, but little has been known by the public at large of their actual condition. As their numbers increased beyond the capacity of the Island to maintain them, the British Government removed them to Tahiti; but, disgusted with the immorality they saw, which was inexplicable to this little community, accustomed daily to assemble twice for prayer, and to fast once in every week, they earnestly begged to return to their former home, and were accordingly taken back. But the necessity for migration became imperative, for Pitcairn's Island was inadequate to their maintenance. At the suggestion of Queen VICTORIA, it is said, it was proposed to transplant them to Norfolk Island, which, since the convicts had been removed, was uninhabited. This offer was accepted, and thither they were carried in 1856, and the present condition of the colony has been, by the Queen's command, recently made the subject of a report to the British Parliament.

Norfolk Island was well adapted to their use, provided as it was, with roads, houses and many of the external forms of civilized existence, which had been established there by the convicts. But this simple, half-breed people were as ignorant as their maternal ancestors, and the colony did not prosper at first, through want of instruction in the modes of civilized life. Such was the state of things when Sir WILLIAM DENISON, Governor of New South Wales, visited the island. Under his beneficent care, however, the condition of affairs rapidly changed. He supplied them with stores; revised their laws; and recommended to the Duke of NEWCASTLE the sending to them of various kinds of instructors. During his stay, by rather an amusing coincidence, he, the Governor of a colony, stood godfather to a grandson of the leader of the mutineers. The Governor's godson made the colony number two hundred and twelve.

A system of communism, as perfect, perhaps, as was ever known to exist, was practiced by the Colonists. Cattle and sheep were common property, and the land was used in common. This primitive mode of life the Governor did not approve, and recommended a partition of goods. He made few changes in their simple laws, and probably their code is not equaled in brevity by any other set of statutes. It contains only forty-two laws, and those so short that they fill about three octavo pages. The Governor of New South Wales is their Governor; and, in his absence, three magistrates, elected annually by universal suffrage, exercise the executive power. The courts are very paternal in their action, and their jury consists of seven persons. Education is compulsory, and they have a perfect Maine Liquor law. The use of bad language, the bearing of false witness, and slander are punished by a fine, and any crime which exceeds the contemplation of this code is punished according to the laws of New South Wales.

The recommendations of Sir WILLIAM have mostly been carried into effect. The chief want, a convenient port, is in a fair way to be supplied, though it may interfere with the present rule of not allowing strangers to remain on the Island. Sir JOHN YOUNG, who has visited the island since Sir WILLIAM's visit, and has also made a report upon it, thinks the revenue, derived from the flocks, will probably suffice for the requirements of the colony. The islanders now live in security and abundance, and under a continuance of the same wise care, they will in a few years probably be able to stand alone, and provide for their own support.

Such is the present condition of the descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty*. A more striking instance of total change, wrought by the influence of one man, the survivor of a band of murderers—for such they were upon one another after they burnt the *Bounty*—is hardly to be found. That such a change, so conspicuous after the murderous acts which cut off the other mutineers, should have occurred in that one man is, perhaps, not less wonderful than the work which he, with no counsellors except a Bible and Prayer-book saved from the *Bounty*, afterward performed.

The Indiana Conspiracy.

THE CASE OF E. W. CARR.

Mr. E. W. CARR, of Philadelphia, whose name was mentioned in connection with the developments recently made at Indianapolis regarding the alleged conspiracy, has published a statement in the *Ledger*, (Philadelphia,) of which the following is the material part:

"I acted entirely as the agent of parties connected with the owners of arms, *then* and *now* in bond in New-York, endeavoring to sell them, and with that end in view I addressed the Governors of the different States, offering them the arms. Desiring an interview with Gov. PARKER, of New-Jersey, I applied to Senator WALL for an introduction; he accompanied me to Trenton, and introduced me to the Governor, who inspected a sample of the arms which I had taken with me, seemed pleased with them, but declined purchasing, as they had already purchased from other parties.

Understanding that arms for State defences were needed in Indiana, I addressed the Governor on the 4th of September, 1863, offering him those I had control of; he replied, Sept. 7, 1863, that the State was not in the market. I never wrote to any person by the name of VOORHEES, or know nothing of him or any other person in Indiana, excepting the Governor of the State, in relation to these arms. I have no knowledge of any secret society, or any connection with any parties to destroy this Union; never offered these arms to any person I had reason to suppose the agent of any disloyal party. I did write to Mr. WALL, and endeavored to sell the arms through him, but I did not think, nor do I now believe, that he acted for any person or persons he believed, or had reason to believe, opposed to the Government of the United States. My connection with him was purely a business transaction. These arms had been for months openly in the market, had been offered to the United States Government, the loyal States and individuals, and the City of Philadelphia, and were open for a fair consideration to any loyal purchaser, but they were never offered or attempted to be secretly disposed of to any one, nor would I have offered them or knowingly have allowed them to have been disposed of to be used against the Government of my country. For the truth of my assertions, I refer to the Governors of all the loyal States to whom these arms have been offered.

Moreover, but one letter has been published; another one, written to Mr. WALL, should, in justice to me, have been published. In that letter I distinctly state that these arms will be disposed of to none but those that are loyal."

The Different Drafts.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Immediately after the call of July 18, 1864, for 500,000 men, the District Provost-Marshals were directed not to finish up the draft for 700,000, but include the deficiencies in the present draft. This gave rise to much dissatisfaction, and the action was pronounced arbitrary and illegal. We learn, however, that the matter has been definitely arranged and the following circular issued on the subject:

OFFICE OF A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
WESTERN DIVISION OF PENNSYLVANIA
HARRISBURGH, Aug. 23, 1864.

CIRCULAR No. 102.—The following telegram has been received from the Provost-Marshal-General, viz.:

In closing the account of the late draft in your State, if there are still any deficiencies let them be set aside on the records, with explanatory remarks, but do not embrace them in the quotas assigned, under the call of July 18, 1864.

The directions given by this telegram, do not interfere with the directions heretofore given to Provost-Marshals, with reference to making up the final accounts, but are communicated to them for the purpose of informing them that it is the intention of the Provost-Marshal-General *not to mix up the two drafts*, as far as deficiencies under the last draft are concerned. By order

Capt. R. I DODGE, A. A. P. M. G.
[Signed,] WM. SCHEFFLER, Capt. and A. A. A. G.

Congratulatory Order to the Tenth Corps.

HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. BUTLER, Aug. 21—10 P. M.

Gen. BIRNEY has published the following to his corps:

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS,
FUZZEL'S MILLS, VA., Aug. 19, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS:—The Major-General Commanding congratulates the Tenth Army Corps upon its success. It has on each occasion, when ordered, broken the enemy's strong lines. It has captured during this short campaign four siege guns, protected by formidable works, six colors, and many prisoners. It has proved itself worthy of its old Wagner and Fort Sumter renown.

Much fatigue, patience and heroism may still be demanded of it, but the Major-General Commanding is confident of the response. To the colored troops, recently added to us, and fighting with us, the Major-General tenders his thanks for their uniform good conduct and soldierly bearing. They have set a good example to our veterans, by the entire absence of straggling from their ranks on the march.

By order of Maj.-Gen. D. B. BIRNEY.
E. W. SMITH, Lieut.-Col. and A. A. G.

ENLISTMENTS IN THE NAVY.—The following has been received by Provost-Marshal JOHNSTON:

ALBANY, Aug. 26, 1864.

To Capt. W. S. Johnston:

CIRCULAR No. 120.—Inform the Supervisors of your towns that the City and County of New-York lays claim of credit to some twenty-five thousand (25,000) enlistments in the navy, made during the period commencing April 15, 1861, and terminating Feb. 24, 1864. It is presumed that a large number of these enlistments are from the interior towns. The Supervisors should immediately canvass their towns and send to me, as Commissioner for the adjustment of their credits, evidence of the residence of any persons who have entered the navy from their respective towns during the period mentioned, in order to secure for their towns the proper credit. This should be done without delay.

F. TOWNSEND, A. A. P. M. G.
Poughkeepsie Eagle.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE GUNBOAT PONTOOSUC.—We learn that the extraordinary conduct of the captain of the gunboat *Pontoosuc*, in hanging around Eastport some 48 hours after he had positive intelligence that the pirate *Tallahassee* was coaling in Halifax, and some 24 hours after the receipt of a dispatch from our Consul at Halifax, requesting him to proceed to intercept her, has excited the disgust and indignation of the citizens of Eastport, as well as that of the Congressional party who witnessed his apparent treachery. Hon. ALEXANDER H. RICE, Chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, was of the party, and we understand that it will not be his fault if the Navy Department does not execute speedy justice upon the outrageous neglect to capture or destroy the pirate.—*Bangor Whig.*

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 29, 1864.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81..R.	110	100	Wyoming V.C.Co.	52
500	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	109½	100	do	51
12,000	do	109	100	Canada Cop	2⅜
1,350	U.S.6s.5-20s..C.		50	Pacific Mail	280
	Small	110	700	N. Y. Cen. R.	128⅛
21,000	do	111⅛	100	do	128⅜
28,000	do	111⅛	200	do......s30	128
6,000	U.S.5s,10-40s C.	103⅛	400	Erie Railway	109½
4,000	U.S. 6s,1-yr.C.	95	50	do......b10	109⅝
10,000	do	94⅞	25	Erie R. Pref.	109⅝
2,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10		800	Hud. Riv. R.	127
	Oct. & April.	112	100	do	126⅞
3,000	Ill. Co. Bs.,'77	99½	5	Chi. & Alt. Pr	93
3,000	Ill. War Loan	97	100	do	92½
3,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	60	10	Chi. & Mil. R.	82⅛
6,000	M. 6s iss. to H.&		750	Reading R.	133¼
	St. J. R.	90	500	do	133⅜
1,000	Cal. State 7s	163	200	do	133⅜
35,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	48⅛	200	Mich. Cen. R.	133⅛
10,000	do	48⅞	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	85¼
2,000	do	48⅛	100	do	85⅜
5,000	Mich. So.S.F.B.	117	300	do	85⅜
3,000	P.,Ft.W.&C.2d.	114	200	Ill. Cen. Scrip	128⅜
6,000	Hud. 2d M. S.F.	131⅛	200	Cleve. & Pitts	110⅜
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	134	100	do	110⅝
500	Amer. Gold	243¾	300	do	110⅜
55,000	do......c	244	120	Cle., Col. & Cin R.	170
30	Del. & H. C. Co.	206	60	Chic. & N. W	53
9	do	202	20	do	53¼
300	Cum. Coal Pr...s30	59⅞	100	do	53⅜
300	do	60	100	do	53⅜
1500	do	59¼	20	Chi. & N. W. Pref	86
1000	do......b3	59⅞	100	Cle. & Tol. R.	129⅜
100	do......b5	59⅞	300	Chic. & R. I. R.	110⅛
100	do......b5	60	150	Mil. & P. Du C	62
100	Canton Co...b30	34⅛	136	Del., Lack. & West.	265
300	Quick. M. Co.	82⅛	25	Ch., B. & Quin	128
50	Atl. M. S. Co.	184	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	112
50	do	183	100	do	111⅞
100	Tol.& Wab. R.	65	500	do	111⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, '81. C.	108¾	300	Hud. Riv. R.	127
10,000	do	109	500	do	126⅜
5,000	U.S.5s.10-40s. C.	103⅛	1300	Reading R.	134
10,000	U.S 6s,5-20s..C.	111	300	do	134⅛
20,000	do	110⅜	300	do	134⅛
1,000	do	110⅛	800	do	134
15,000	Treas. N., 7 3-10		100	Mich. Cen. R.	134
	Oct. & Apl.	112	200	M. S. & N. I. G.	145
84,000	U. S.6s.1-yr.C.	94⅞	200	Ill. Cen. R.....s15	128⅜
3,000	do	95	200	do	128⅞
10,000	Ohio & Miss.C.	48⅞	100	do	128⅜
40,000	do	48⅛	200	do	128⅛
500	do	48⅛	200	do	128⅜
900	Cumb. Coal Pref.	60	800	Clev. & Pitts. R.	110⅜
100	do......b10	60⅛	500	Chic. & N. W. R.	53⅜
200	Quicks. M. Co.	82	50	do	53⅛
100	do	81⅞	300	Chi.&N.W.Pref.	86½
150	Mariposa M. Co.	41⅛	200	Chic. & R. I. R.	110
400	do	41⅛	200	do	110⅛
50	N. Y. Cen. R.	128⅛	200	P.,Ft. W.& C.	111⅝
200	Erie Railway	109⅛	700	do	111⅜
100	do......b5	109⅛	300	Cle. & Tol. R.	125

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$15,000	Am. Gold...s3	242⅛	200	Chi. & N. W. Pr...c	86⅛
200	Erie Railway	109⅜	200	do......s30	86⅜
100	do......c	109⅜	100	do......s3	86⅜
900	do......b3	109⅜	200	do......s30	86⅜
200	do......btw	109⅛	300	P., F. W. & C.	112
100	do......stw	109⅜	400	do......b5	112⅛
200	do......s3	109⅜	100	do......s3	111⅞
300	Hudson Riv. R.	127⅛	200	Quick. Min. Co.	82⅞
200	do......s3	127⅛	100	do......s30	82⅜
200	do......s3	127⅜	400	do......b3	82⅞
100	do......btw	127⅛	1100	Cum. Coal	60⅜
800	Reading R.	134	800	do......s3	60⅜
100	Ill. Cen. R....s3	128⅛	300	do......b3	60⅞
200	Cleve. & Pitts...s3	110⅜	600	do	60⅞
200	do......b10	111	400	do	60⅜
300	M. S. & N. I....s3	86	200	do......c	60⅛
100	do	86	200	do......s3	60⅞
100	do	86⅛	200	do......b5	61
100	do......b3	86⅛	100	do......b3	61
200	do......s3	86⅜	300	do	61
100	do......b3	86⅛	200	do......b10	61⅛
100	Chi. & R. Isl.	110⅛	200	Mariposa M. Co.	41⅛
200	do......b5	110⅜	100	do	41⅞
100	Chi. & N. W	54			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	U.S.6s.5-20s b3	111⅛	300	Chi. & R. I. R...s3	110⅛
10,000	O. & M. Cer..b3	49	100	do	110⅜
200	Erie Railway...s3	109¾	100	Chi.& N.W.Pref.	86⅛
200	do......b3	109⅜	100	do......b10	86⅜
400	Reading R.	133⅞	100	P., Ft. W. & C..s3	111⅛
500	M. S. & N. I. G.	146	300	do......b3	111⅛
200	Clev. & Pitts.	110⅛	200	Canton Co.	34⅛
200	Chic. & N. W..b10	54	100	Cumb. Coal Co.	60⅛
100	do	53⅞			

MONDAY, Aug. 29—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the old Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Aug. 27, 1864, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous exhibit of Aug. 20:

Increase in Loans	$2,504,322
Decrease in Specie	841,519
Decrease in Circulation	89,811
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	449,410

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Aug. 29, 1863.	Aug. 27, 1864.	Aug. 20, 1864.
Capital	$69,401,000	$69,927,725	$69,927,725
Loans	176,748,618	188,502,729	185,998,407
Specie	32,030,055	19,952,949	20,794,268
Circulation	5,475,964	4,256,847	4,346,658
Gross Deposits	222,162,475	223,802,951	218,869,681
Exchanges	65,400,780	67,716,144	62,333,464
Undrawn	156,761,695	156,086,807	156,536,217
In Sub-Treasury	25,506,803	20,629,698	21,559,251

The Associated Banks, during the past week, appear to have increased their Loans and Discounts about two and a half millions. The Specie average falls off $841,519, in the large demand for Gold to pay into the Treasury for Customs, (three and a half millions in two weeks,) before this demand was fully relieved, as it now is, by Interest payments out of the Treasury Office. The Deposit line shows no important change from last Monday.

There is another precipitate fall to-day in the price of Gold, and a complete upsetting of the foreign Exchanges, so far as Currency rates on London are concerned. The Military news from Petersburgh and the Naval success before Mobile, in connection with the political discussions and rumors of a prospective Peace, have, to all present appearances, thoroughly discouraged the speculation for the rise in Gold and Exchange, and reversed the views of some of the speculators in this direction themselves. Some of the Opposition to the present Administration are openly encouraging the belief that Gold ought to fall, and will fall materially, on the nomination of Gen. MCCLELLAN at Chicago. And as there is a general rejoicing among all good people that the price has fallen and is still falling, no one stops to quarrel with opinions as to the real cause of the change. The Secretary of the Treasury, without meaning to interfere with the market, but aiming to get rid of the large accumulation of Gold in the Treasury, has contributed to the decline, besides accommodating, by his prepayments, the numerous holders of the September, October and November Interest Coupons of the Government. The October interest on the old 7-30 ℘ cents. is now ordered to be paid on their maturity on the conversion of the principal into the 1881 Gold-bearing Stock. The holders of the 5-20 Bonds are now rapidly availing of his previous order anticipating the November coupons.

The last quotation of Gold on Saturday was was 246½@247 ℘ cent. The sales opened this forenoon at 245@244 ℘ cent., and before 2 o'clock fell below 240 ℘ cent. The later sales of the day were at 238@235½ ℘ cent., and the quotation at 3:30 P. M., when the Gold Room is closed for the day, stood 237 ℘ cent. Bills on London for Gold are 108½@108¾ ℘ cent. The Currency rates are not yet quotable for the Boston steamer, owing to the violent fall in Gold.

The three days later news from Europe by the *New-York*, Bremen steamer, advises a continued large business on the Continent in 5-20 U. S. Bonds, but lower figures, owing to a pressing supply for the moment. The London *Times* continues its surprise at the course of the Dutch and Germans in buying up our Stocks, and buying the more freely as the price goes down; but the illiberal Money writer for that journal acknowledges that the demand goes on without abatement. The lower quotation for 5-20's from abroad to-day, and the unsettled market for Exchange for the Boston mail, caused the price to recede to 111@110½ ℘ cent. The main difficulty, for the present market is, in placing Bills on London at any thing like steady or satisfactory rates. The Import trade, in place of being encouraged to remit freely on the heavy decline of 20 ℘ cent. in Gold in less than a fortnight, are rather holding off for still lower figures. The Jobbing trade, from the same feeling, are limiting their present purchases of Foreign Merchandise from the Importers.

The Gold-bearing Stocks of 1881 and the 10-40's are in steady demand, and the subscriptions to the new 7-30 ℘ cent. Currency Loan at the Fourth National Bank to-day amounted to $200,000. Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness sold largely at 94¾@95 ℘ cent.

At the Stock Exchange the Railway Shares show no important variations since Saturday, but prices on some descriptions reflect rather a steadier feeling, and there is less disposition to connect this department of speculation with political affairs and the violent changes in Gold. The increasing Railway earnings, as compared with the good business of last season, help support the market.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday afternoon. The Railway Speculations dull in spirit at the close, with prices steady:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 6s, 1861	109⅜	109	Mich. Central	134	134
U. S. 5-20's	112⅛	110⅝	Mich. Southern	85⅜	85⅜
N. Y. Central	128⅜	128⅛	Illinois Cen	128⅜	128⅜
Erie	109⅜	109⅛	Pittsburgh	110⅜	110⅜
Erie Preferred	109⅜	109⅜	Fort Wayne	111⅛	111⅞
Hudson	126⅜	126⅜	Rock Island	110⅜	110⅛
Canton	34	34	Reading	133	133⅞
Treas. Cer., new	95	95	Quicksilver	82⅛	82⅜
Toledo	127⅛	125	Cum'land Coal	59⅜	60⅛
Northwest	54	54	Mariposa	41⅛	41⅛
Ohio & M. Certfs	48⅛	48⅞	N. West Pref	86⅛	86⅜

The following bids were made to-day for City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	American Exchange	116½
Manhattan	135	Bank of N. Amer	104
Merchants'	109	Metropolitan	115
Mechanics'	112	Market	100
America	132	Continental	101
Merchant's Exc'nge	100	Commonwealth	101
State of New-York	116	Import. & Traders'	103
Commerce	107	Park	138

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	117	Chi. & N. W. Int. B'ds	103¼
N. Y. Cen. R. E.	118	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	130	Han. & St. Jo	98
Erie 1sts, '68	114½	Del. L. & W. 1sts	115
Erie 2ds, '79	113	Del. L. & W. 2ds	121
Erie 5ths, '88	115	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	102
Buff.N.Y.& E., '77	114	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	99
Hud. R. 1sts '69	117	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bs	90
Hud. R. 2ds S. F.	131⅛	Gal. & Chi. extended	125
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	116	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	110
Mich. C. new 1sts	139	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	115
Chi. B. & Quincy	131	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	114
Mich. S. 2ds	106	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	63
N. Ind. Goshen L.	100	Chi. & Alt. Inc	90
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	116½	Atlantic & G. W	104¼
Ill. Central, '75	134		

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road earned in

Second week in August	$109,203
Against same week, 1863	67,548
Increase	$41,655

The following is a statement of the earnings of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, for the week ending August 23:

	1864.	1863.
Passengers	$24,195	$14,245
Freight	46,853	24,554
Sundries	1,217	2,169
Total	$72,266	$40,969
Increase, 1864		$31,297

The comparative earnings of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad during the second week in August was as follows:

1863	$13,700
1864	21,678
Increase (58 per cent.)	$7,969

The traffic of the Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad for the month of July was:

	1864.	1863.
Freight	$22,461	$12,067
Passengers	26,426	15,570
Mail, express and sundries	4,661	2,569
Total	$53,550	$30,207
Increase		23,342

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $1,378,517 17; including for Customs, $195,000; Payments, $1,106,747 73; on account Loan, $55,000; balance, $20,901,468 27.

The American War and British Trade.

From the London Times.

Our readers may entertain themselves this morning with an account of the largest trade ever known in the world. The shop is kept by the British nation; the customers are supplied by the four quarters of the globe. That the story may be well understood, we publish the whole statement of the officers whose duty it is to inspect the books and estimate the value of the business. Our own part will be performed in a few plain words of introduction and comment.

[The statement referred to says:

"Beginning with the return of the declared values of British and Irish exports, and comparing those of the six last years, we find the figures to be as follows: In 1858, £116,608,756; in 1859, £130,411,529; in 1860, £135,891,227; in 1861, £125,102,814; in 1862, £123,992,264; and in 1863, £146,489,768. Not only, therefore, have the depressing influences of the war and hostile tariff in America, and of the cotton famine at home, which produced so visible a falling off in our exports of 1861 and 1862, as compared with 1860, been so far modified or removed as to allow of a return to the progressive increase in these values to which before 1861 we had been accustomed; but so great has been the stimulus given to our manufactures during the year just past by the general prosperity of the country, that even the values of 1860, the highest previous year upon record, have now been surpassed by nearly £11,000,000, and increase of seven per cent., and those of 1862 by more than £22,000,000, an increase of 18 ℘ cent. Nor is it in one branch of our trade alone that this augmented activity is apparent. We find that there is a rise in the value of haberdashery exported of more than £750,000; in hardware and cutlery, of £500,000; in linen yarn and linen manufactures, of £2,000,000; in machinery, of £250,000; in iron and iron manufactures, of £1,750,000; in other metals, of £1,500,000; in woolen yarn and manufactures, of nearly £3,500,000; and of cotton yarn and of cotton manufactures, of nearly £2,000,000 and nearly £9,000,000, respectively. The precise return of the value of cotton piece goods of all kinds, plain, printed, and colored, exported, is £37,541,485, as compared with £28,562,506 in 1862. It is necessary, however, to add that only a portion of this difference can be attributed to the revival of the trade in those articles, nearly the whole of it being accounted for by the great advance in prices, which have averaged nearly one-third higher throughout the past year than they ruled in 1862.

Nearly all the principal foreign countries have profited by the increased labors of our manufacturers, the largest advances, as compared with 1862, being in the exports to the Hanse Towns, to Portugal, Spain, Italy, the United States, Turkey and Egypt, amounting in the case of each of these two last countries to upward of £2,000,000. The demand for our goods in the United States has not only maintained the position it recovered last year after the great decline of 1861, but has further advanced in 1863 toward its original amount by upward of a million. The declared values of the exports, British and Irish, to America, are as follows: In 1860, £21,667,065; in 1861, £9,064,504; in 1862, £14,327,870; in 1863, £15,351,626. There is an increase in 21 out of 34 articles exported. The largest rise, as compared with 1862, is in linen piece goods, £380,728, in woolen cloth coatings, &c., £861,798, both articles no doubt intended for the clothing of the large armies in the field; in bar, bolt and rod iron, £123,304, and in railway iron, £330,664. On the other hand, there is a decrease in cotton piece goods of £230,603, in arms, ammunition and military stores of £585,761, and in lead and lead shot of £271,330, the demand for these latter articles, though still four times as large as in 1861, having been to a great extent supplied by the enormous exports of 1862, which reached ten times the quantity formerly required."

Most nations making any pretension to civilization have traded with their neighbors—that is to say, they have bought what they could not produce at home or produce in sufficiency, and sold what they produced exceptionally or produced in excess. A few communities in all ages have carried their trade beyond these limits, and have bought not only for use, but for the express purpose of selling again. That is what we do now, and this is the explanation of the first great division in the accounts before us. We export to foreign countries first so much of our own produce—that is to say, the produce of Great Britain and Ireland—as we do not want at home, and then so much of our imports from foreign countries and our colonies as we do not need for home consumption. Besides being manufacturers, therefore, we are merchants and carriers, and the account of our exports is divided accordingly between articles produced by ourselves and articles imported for the purpose of exporting; while our imports are similarly classified as designed for our own use or for selling to others. The proportions existing between the different branches of the account will be easily discerned.

Having premised this much, we do but request the reader, after reflecting on the prodigious magnitude of the totals, to observe the simple and natural influences on which this immense business depends. In its fluctuations it obeys the same laws as the business of the commonest shop. There is exactly the same liability to over-trading and its consequences, exactly the same uncertainty of speculation, exactly the same recurrence of lucky hits and unexpected disappointments. The Commissioners of Customs are surprised, if not perplexed, to discover that the suspension of the cotton-trade really tells but little on the gross trade of the country, though the moral now evident is that such a commerce as ours does not depend on any one staple or any one market. We were under a delusion from the beginning in this matter, and were alarmed without cause. It is not that new kings have succeeded cotton, but that cotton was not king at all. So long as trade is free and intercourse unimpeded, we shall find out what the wants of the world are and supply them. People must not only eat and drink, but be clothed, and after that they want iron. These wants will be found to explain and cover all the items of exports selected by the Commissioners as showing a notable increase over last year's returns. After this we may say that the course of trade is modified by war and the seasons, with a considerable allowance for legislation.

War is now the most potential element at work. The American war first deprived us of Southern cotton, and then, as its next result, created a new class of customers and new demands. We have been roaming over the whole earth in search of the material which we used to procure from Charleston, but could procure no longer. Where we found it we bought it, whatever the price; where we did not find it, but thought it might be produced, we offered a premium for its production. Thus our gold has been poured into India, Egypt and Turkey by shiploads; and Hindoos, Egyptians, and Turks enriched by our money, have spent it afterward in our markets. Then there are the demands arising out of the war itself and all its hideous work. The cannon and rifles, the swords and bayonets, the lead, the powder, the bullets and the cartridges, that we have sent to America represent an entirely new trade. In fact, the trade has been actually overdone, as any other might be. The demand for these murderous commodities, though still four times as large as it used to be, fell off a little last year. Even GRANT and LEE, voracious consumers as they are, could not exhaust the stores with which we glutted the American market the year before last.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK DEPOSITARY,
AND
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing* 5-20 *Bonds*. Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest.

Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
GOVERNMENT AGENT, NO. 4 WALL-ST.,
HAS FOR SALE:

7 3-10 Treasury Notes, new issue, at par less ¼ per cent. commission.

10-40s Registered and Coupon Bonds at Government rates.

5-20s Registered and Coupon Bonds at market rates.

U. S. 6s of '81 Registered and Coupon Bonds at market rates.

U. S. Certificates and other securities at market rates.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 29—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 8 bbls. Ashes, 23,525 bbls. Flour, 335 bbls. Corn Meal, 75,394 bushels Wheat, 35,400 bushels Corn, 38,263 bushels Oats, 7,320 bushels Malt, 710 pkgs. Provisions, and 185 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 30 bbls. at $13 50 for Pots, and $16 50 for Pearls, ₽ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Is quiet and depressed. Java, 58c.@60c.; Rio, 50c.@54c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 48c.@51c.; Jamaica, 44c.@46c., and St. Domingo, 43c.@45c., ₽ ℔.

COTTON—Is heavy and drooping. Middlings, $1 83c.@$1 85c. ₽ ℔., the market closing irregularly. Sales and resales since our last, 450 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite dull to-day, and prices have again declined 20c.@25c. ₽ bbl., the market closing very heavily. Sales since our last amount to 9,400 bbls., including very inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $9 60@$10 10; poor to choice Extra State at $10 25@$10 85, chiefly at $10 30@$10 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands at $10 65@$11 ₽ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 60@ 10 10
Extra State	10 25@ 10 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 20@ 12 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping b'ds	10 65@ 11 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 00@ 13 00
Extra Genesee	10 90@ 12 75
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	11 00@ 16 00

Southern Flour continues in limited demand at declining prices; sales since our last 800 bbls. at $11 20@$12 20 for poor to good, and $12 25@$15 for good to choice extra brands, and $15 50@$16 50 for Phoenix Mills, ₽ bbl. Canadian Flour is quiet at reduced prices; sales 500 bbls. extra at $10 30@$12 25 ₽ bbl. Rye Flour continues very heavy to-day, including fine and superfine at from $9@$10 50 ₽ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, closing at $8 for Jersey, and $8 50 for Brandywine, ₽ bbl.; sales 200 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very dull and unsettled prices having been quoted down 3c.@5c. ₽ bushel, with a limited inquiry. Sales have been made since our last of 35,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 40@$2 45; Red Western at $2 30@$2 40; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, at $2 30@$2 35; Milwaukee Club at $2 18@$2 30, and Chicago Spring at $2 15@$2 30 ₽ bushel. Corn continues depressed and cheaper; sales since our last, 51,000 bushels, at $1 60@$1 62, chiefly at $1 61, for mixed Western, ₽ bushel. Rye continues inactive at $1 85 ₽ bushel. Oats are in slack demand at reduced prices. We quote Canada at 91c.@92½c.; Western at 93c.@94c., and State at 92c.@93c., cash, ₽ bushel.

HAY—North River is quiet at $1 25 @$1 50 for Government and shipping, and $1 35@$1 60 for small lots for City use, ₽ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are inactive, including last year's crop at 24c.@38c. for inferior to very choice, ₽ ℔.

NAVAL STORES—Are very quiet and heavy, including Resin at $38@$55 ₽ 280 ℔s., Tar at $16@$19 ₽ bbl., and Spirits Turpentine at $3 40@$3 55 ₽ gallon.

OILS—Have been inactive and depressed. Crude Whale at $1 52½@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 70@$1 75; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed Oil at $1 60@$1 65; No. 1 Lard at $1 80@$1 90; Crude Petroleum at 52½c.@53½c.; Refined Petroleum at 88c.@90c., free, and 86c.@87c., in bond, ₽ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active and less buoyant to-day. Sales since our last 6,100 bbls., at $39 75@$40 25, for New Mess, $40 62½ for do, deliverable by Sept. 10; $37@$38 for Old Mess, $36@$37 for Prime. Cut Meats are quiet at 17½c.@18½c. for Hams, 22c.@26c. for bagged do., and 15½c.@16½c. for Shoulders, ₽ ℔. Bacon continues unaltered. Lard is quiet at irregular rates; sales since our last, 1,400 tcs. and bbls. at 23c.@24½c. the latter an extreme ₽ ℔. Beef is in less request, at $22@$27 for Extra Mess; $16@$21 for Plain Mess; $13@$16 for Country Mess, ₽ bbl.; sales of 150 bbls. Prime Mess at $32@$35 ₽ tierce. Beef Hams at $26@$29 ₽ bbl. Butter is quiet at 48c.@54c. for poor to prime, and 55c.@57c. for choice to fancy State, and 41c.@49c. for Western, ₽ ℔. Cheese is in moderate request at 18c.@27½c. ₽ ℔.

SUGARS—Continue quiet and heavy. Sales since our last, 300 hhds., including Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 20c.@23c. ₽ ℔. Refined Sugars are inactive at 24c.@29½c. ₽ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 21,000 ℔s., at 19½c.@19¾c. ₽ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported since our last of 1,300 bbls., in lots, at $1 82@$1 83, chiefly at $1 82½@$1 83, ₽ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements were only 200 tons Oil Cake at 25s.; also, by steamer, 1,000 boxes Cheese at 40s. For London, by steamer, 14,000 bushels Wheat at 6½d.; 400 pkgs. Butter a 1,000 boxes Cheese at 40s. For Antwerp 1,000 bbl Petroleum at 6s.@6s. 6d.; 40 hhds. Tobacco at 37s. 6d.; 40 tons Measurement Goods at 25s.; 5,000 Dry Hides on private terms. For Cadiz a foreign bark with staves, and back with salt, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Asia	Aug. 31	Boston	Liverpool
Kedar	Aug. 31	New-York	Liverpool
Teutonia	Sept. 3	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	Sept. 6	New-York	Liverpool
China	Sept. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Sept. 10	New-York	Liverpool
America	Sept. 10	New-York	Southampton
Lafayette	Sept. 14	New-York	Havre.
New-York	Sept. 24	New-York	Southampton
Bremen	Oct. 8	New-York	Southampton
Hansa	Oct. 22	New-York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Pennsylvania	Aug. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburgh	Aug. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
America	Aug. 17	Southampton	New-York.
Jura	Aug. 18	Liverpool	Quebec.
Europa	Aug. 20	Liverpool	Boston.
Kangaroo	Aug. 20	Liverpool	New-York.
Hecla	Aug. 23	Liverpool	Halifax.
Scotia	Aug. 27	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York.
Arabia	Sept. 3	Liverpool	Boston.
Persia	Sept. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York.
America	Oct. 12	Southampton	New-York.
New-York	Oct. 26	Southampton	New-York.
Bremen	Nov. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Nov. 23	Southampton	New-York.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Asia*, via Boston, will close to-day, at 5:30 P. M.

The mails for Europe, by the *Peruvian*, via Quebec, will close on Thursday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *Etna*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States, by the *Teutonia*, will close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Liberty*, will close to-day, (Tuesday,) at 2 P. M.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *E. B. Louder*, will close to-day, (Tuesday,) at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Havana, by the *Havana*, will close on Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

The mails for Port au Prince, by the *City of Port Au Prince*, will close on Saturday, at 12 M.

For the South Pacific, &c.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *North Star*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW YORK,

Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,

J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, rail road cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.
THE MOST POPULAR AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

R. H. MACY.
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, KID GLOVES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
ORGANIZED AND WORKING UNDER A SPECIAL CHARTER.

With a capital of $500,000, $100,000 of which has been deposited with the Commissioner of Insurance at Albany for the perfect safety of the insured, is now insuring the limbs of officers, soldiers and sailors in the United States service. This company also insures against the loss of life either in the army, navy or at home, on as reasonable terms as any other company in the United States. For further information call at the office, No. 243 Broadway.

ORISON BLUNT, President.
JOHN L. CILLEY, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A TRUSTworthy man and wife, without family—the man as practical gardener or coachman; understands the care of greenhouse and grapery, the raising of all kinds of vegetables and stock; is a first rate hand over horses, and is a good steady driver; the woman is a good plain cook, waitress or laundress; is an excellent hand over milk and butter, the best of reference. Address N. D., Box No. 205 Times Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A single young man; fully understands his business; has lived in first-class families; has good City reference; none but private families need apply. Can be seen until suited at Jackson's grocery store, under 5th-av. Hotel. Call or address W. C.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young German, 26 years of age; 12 years' experience; understands his business thoroughly; is a good and careful driver, and knows the City well; has the best of reference. Address, for two days, C. H. M., Box No. 129 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman with a private family; best of City reference; can be seen from his last employer. Address, for two days, JOHN RIELLY, No. 36 6th-st., Williamsburgh.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man, a situation as coachman; well recommended; understands his business; strictly temperate; is an excellent driver; competent groom; willing and obliging. Address W. W., Box No. 192 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a young single man; thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and attentive; best of City and country reference. Address M. C., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a young man; he is a first-rate gardener, and would be willing to make himself useful otherwise; wages moderate; has good references. Call at A. Smith's seed store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by a Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands the business; has the best of City reference. Address J. H., Box No. 198 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN FARMER, A REGULAR farmer, who understands the farming of this country, wishes a situation. Apply at the Servants' Institute No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in an office down town; can give good reference. Address AMERICAN, Box No. 145 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and has good reference. Call 327 4th-av.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SIX FIRST-class cooks, ten competent nurses and seamstresses, and eight smart chambermaids and waitresses, who fully understand their business; also competent laundresses, who understand fluting and mangling; and a number of good plain cooks, washers and ironers, and smart, neat, tidy girls for general housework, all with good references, and will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Employers in city and country, hotels and first-class boarding-houses, will please notice that they can be well supplied without delay with respectable, competent and well-recommended girls, American, English, Welsh, Scotch, German Protestants, and others of all nations and professions, at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. On hand four smart colored girls.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER or matron in a seminary, by a middle-aged lady, or to take charge of and teach young children the rudiments of English in a family. Has practical experience. The best of reference given. Call or address, for three days, T. R., No. 413 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation in a private family; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 213 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; the best of City reference from her last place.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation in a gentleman's family; understands her business thoroughly; has the highest reference as to character and capability. Apply at No. 431 4th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOman and her two daughters, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; her two daughters will go as waiters, seamstresses or chambermaids; the best of City reference. Call on Monday at No. 307 Mott-st., Room No. 7.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid; would assist with the washing and ironing, or would take care of children; good City reference. Call at No. 111 West 25th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has always been living with the best of families; best City reference. Call at No. 111 West 25th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG women, with good reference; one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; both understand their work thoroughly. No. 103 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL-RECOMmended, willing and obliging woman, in City or country, as down-stairs servant; is a good cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer; no objection to do general housework. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook and baker in a private family; willing to assist with the washing; best of City reference; four years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 223 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY NEAT and trustworthy girl, to do the general housework of a genteel family, anywhere in Brooklyn; is a most faithful, efficient and desirable servant; Brooklyn references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman highly recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, TIDY girl as cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference. Call at No. 89 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., New-York. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTALE GERMAN GIRL, a situation to do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 242 West 18th-st., basement door.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; good City reference. Call at No. 268 West 37th-st., near 9th av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, WILLING GIRL OF 18, a situation as children's nurse, or would wait on a lady; is kind to children; wages $7. Call on or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as cook and to assist with the washing; an excellent baker; or as thorough laundress; wages $16. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and assist with washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 98 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework, by a competent young woman, with good reference; is a good washer and ironer and plain cook. Call at No. 103 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, A SITUAtion for cooking, washing and ironing. Apply at No. 171 Eldridge-st.

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S (FORMERLY OF THE CHURCH HOME,) No. 397 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., may be obtained, at short notice, reliable cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, girls lately landed, and general houseworkers; also, male help.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WISHING to economize by employing good faithful women and girls at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av.

ALL RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, BOARDing-houses and hotels can be supplied with good servants from all nations, Protestant and Catholic, at Mrs. YORKSTON'S office, marble building, No. 14 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY COUNTY, FOR several new and rapidly selling works, including "English and French Neutrality and the Anglo-French Alliance in their Relations to the United States and Russia," by Rev. C. B. BOYNTON, D. D., of Cincinnati. A masterly exposition of the treacherous designs of France and England upon this country, and of what we have to expect from those two powers in the future. Every true American will want to read the book, and agents cannot fail to do well with it. Agents now at work are getting from five to twenty subscribers per day. Sample copies sent free on receipt of price, $3 50. C. V. VENT & CO., Publishers, No. 38 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, and No. 112 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A LAD, BETWEEN 16 AND 18 years of age, in a mercantile business. He must be a good penman and correct at figures, polite, active and intelligent; one residing with his parents preferred. To a suitable person an opportunity will be given for yearly advancements. Address in handwriting of applicant naming reference, MERCHANT, at this office.

WANTED.—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT and experienced person, fond of children, to take the entire charge of an infant. A desirable and permanent position is offered to a suitable applicant. English or German preferred. None but first-class replies and references will receive attention. Address NURSE, Box No. 139 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND COACHMAN; an unmarried man, Protestant, German, Scotch or English; none need apply unless well recommended and understand their business; must be obliging, polite, willing and industrious; to such a one good wages will be paid. Address Post-office Box No. 2,983.

WANTED.—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER wants a situation; is a single man; understands the care and treatment of horses; is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of reference from gentlemen in the City. Address T. B., Box 218 Times Office.

WANTED AT ORANGE, N. J.—A NURSE competent to take charge of an infant two months old; one having the best of references for capacity and faithfulness, may apply this day, between the hours of 11 and 1, at No. 97 East 38th-st.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID; MUST UNDERstand hair-dressing and dress-making, and come well recommended. Call on Tuesday and Wednesday at No. 134 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH THE best of City reference; none others need apply, on Thursday, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock, No. 12 Washington-place.

WANTED—A MAN AS PLAIN GARDENER and farmer; one who understands the care of stock; the best of reference required. Apply at Nos. 57 and 59 Worth-st.

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN, AS COOK IN a private family. Apply at No. 394 5th-av., above 36th-st., between the hours of 3 and 4 P. M., on Tuesday and Wednesday.

WANTED—A FARM HAND; MUST BE A GOOD ploughman. Call for two days at HAYES D. ACKERMAN'S, No. 13 Maiden-lane.

JOB COMPOSITORS.—GOOD WORKMEN wanted by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

WANTED—A WET NURSE WITH A FRESH breast of milk; good wages given; City reference required. Address No. 108 West 47th-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great French Giant, Giant Girl, Mammoth Child, Albinos, Two Dwarfs, &c., at all hours; Ravel Pantomime; Mlle. Ernestine; Negro Minstrels; Miraculous Cabinet—Afternoon and Evening—Extra Performances 11 o'clock A. M.

WINTER GARDEN—Everybody's Friend—Rough Diamond.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Married Life.

VICTORIA GLASS-HOUSE—(West 59th-st.)—Victoria Regia.

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One copy 1 year....	$3 00	Five copies 1 year.	$12 00
Two copies 1 year...	5 00	Ten copies 1 year..	22 50

The Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year.....	$2 00	Five copies 1 year..	$8 00
Three copies 1 year	5 00	Ten copies 1 year....	15 00

And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.

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Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

Twenty person sending us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

An official dispatch from Secretary Stanton states that the capture of Fort Morgan is fully confirmed by dispatches from Gens. Grant and Sherman, who derive their information from Richmond and Mobile papers. It appears from the dispatch of Gen. Grant that Fort Morgan was surrendered by the rebels, and not blown up. A special dispatch from Washington indicates that want of supplies may have been one of the chief reasons of the speedy fall of this strong fortress.

The latest reports from Gen. Sherman represent that thus far his recent movements to occupy the rebel lines of supply have been successful.

The situation in the army before Petersburgh remains unchanged. There has been no fighting since the severe battle of Thursday last. The rebel papers acknowledge very severe losses in their efforts against our position on the Weldon Railroad. Four general officers are among their killed in the recent actions.

The steamship *Fulton*, from Hilton Head, Aug. 26, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Sunday last. The news from South Carolina is of small interest. The six hundred rebel officers, destined for their camp-ground under rebel fire on Morris Island, had arrived.

Gen. Early is probably retreating as rapidly as possible on Richmond. His presence is sadly required by Gen. Lee in his efforts to recover possession of the Weldon Railroad.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Democratic Convention at Chicago was called to order yesterday by August Belmont, Esq., who nominated ex-Governor Bigler for temporary President. It seems to be a settled thing that Gen. McClellan will receive the nomination of the convention for the Presidency of the United States.

The Vicksburgh *Herald* of the 16th, has an account of a mutiny of a part of the Second Illinois Cavalry, on the steamer *Olive Branch*, which was only quelled by the prompt action of the Commander of the gunboat *Benton*. Six mutineers were placed in irons on board the *Benton*. The remainder were disarmed and sent up the river under a strong guard. The cause of the mutiny was not stated.

Hon. Truman Warner, a member of the Arkansas State Senate, under the reorganized Government, has arrived in Washington, for the purpose of endeavoring to obtain aid for the loyalists of his State who have taken refuge within our lines.

The place of Assistant Treasurer, lately vacated by Mr. J. J. Cisco, has been offered to Mr. John A. Stuart.

There was another fall of *ten per cent.* in the price of Gold yesterday. The last price, at 3:30 P. M., was 237 ₩ cent. The Foreign Exchanges unsettled in their Currency rates. Railway Stocks steady. Governments a fraction lower on United States 5-20s. Money 7 ₩ cent.

General business was extremely dull and heavy yesterday, in view of the rapid fall in gold. Flour fell off 20c.@25c. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, 3c @5c.; Corn, 2c., and Oats 1c. ₩ bushel, with limited operations. Cotton, Groceries and Provisions were likewise tending downward, and were generally in slack demand. The freight market was depressed and somewhat unsettled.

The Cattle market at Forty-fourth-street foots up over 3,300 head. Sales of about 1,300 were previously effected at Bergen. The market, yesterday, was fairly active at a slight advance in price over last week. The best beeves we quote at the rate of last week, 19c.@19½c. net, while butchers say 20c. The pens showed a large supply of medium and inferior cattle, the prices of which have ranged from 8c. to about 16c. Mr. Geo. Starr purchased a few lots of good cattle on Government account. Sheep are about ½c. ₩ lb. lower, good lots rating at 7½c.@8c., live weight, extra as high as 9c. Hogs continue about the same, but trade is more lively.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *New-York*, from Southampton, Aug. 17, the *Louisiana*, from Liverpool, Aug. 16, and the *Edinburgh*, from Liverpool, Aug. 17, all arrived at this port yesterday. The news is interesting, though not specially important. The pirate *Florida* has again been heard from. During the month of July, off the coast of Brazil, she is reported as having destroyed the American merchantman *Imfican*, Deills, master, from San Francisco, for New-York. After taking out seventy thousand dollars in treasure, which the ship had on board and a part of her cargo, the vessel was burnt. The same dispatch reports the steamer *Electric Spark*, captured in June off the coast of Delaware, as being in company with the *Florida*. The news was sent from Bahia, Brazil, to Lisbon, and thence telegraphed. The United States steamer *Kearsarge* was on her return to New-York on the 10th inst., so she may be expected here any day. The German demand for American securities continued unabated, despite the gloomy talk of the London *Times*. The news of Gen. Grant's repulse before Petersburgh caused a rise of three per cent. in the rebel loan. Mr. Lindsay, Anglo-rebel member of the British Parliament, had been making speeches to his constituents, prophesying the entire disruption of this country into several confederacies. The riots at Belfast had assumed a very serious magnitude. Business was entirely suspended, and great mobs of Roman Catholics and Protestants had full possession of the city. Some sixty persons had been killed and wounded and many houses sacked. Financial news unimportant.

Rebuke of the Wade-Davis Manifesto—The People and the Coming Election.

Senator Wade was recently censured in a formal resolution by the Union Convention of his own county in Ohio, for his recent joint manifesto with Winter Davis. His Congressional district now follows in a similar expression of sentiment—its Union Convention resolving that "the recent attack upon the President by Wade and Davis is, in our opinion, ill-timed, ill-tempered and ill-advised, carrying great and undisguised joy to the rebel camps in the South and rebel sympathizers in the North, and productive of evil, and only evil, to the Union cause; and that we feel it a duty, no less imperative than disagreeable, to pronounce upon that disorganizing manifesto our unqualified disapproval and condemnation."

This is the voice of the people. It is a manifestation from that power which made Senator Wade all that he is in public life. The rebuke is all the more signal because it is directed against one who has heretofore been an especial favorite of his county, and of his district, and whose long career of valuable public service had made him strong in the admiration and confidence of his party everywhere. Probably had the question been asked six months ago who of all the men in Congress would have been least likely to receive a reproof from his constituents, for damaging the Union cause and giving aid and comfort to the rebels, the reply everywhere would have been "old sturdy Ben. Wade, of Ashtabula." Yet here he is with just that imputation upon him, planted by his own constituents in the most emphatic form.

How comes this? Nobody pretends that Senator Wade has gone over to the rebels, or to the Copperheads. Undoubtedly he hates both with as fierce intensity as ever. It is incredible that he ever deliberately undertook to further the interests of either. Yet it is just as certain that the practical effect of his manifesto was just that, and nothing else—just exactly as much so as would be the wounding of a General-in-Chief by a subaltern on the eve of battle. President Lincoln is the regularly appointed candidate of the Union party for the approaching Presidential election. If he is defeated, the Union party is defeated; the Copperheads will take power, and rebellion will triumph. Messrs. Wade and Davis, in giving Mr. Lincoln "that stab under the fifth rib," as a rebel paper exultingly styles it, gave the cause itself, so far as was in their power to do so, a mortal blow. Had the Union nomination not yet been settled, it might have been different. That manifesto, overwrought and in many respects unjust as it was, would, we think, have been warrantable enough before the Baltimore Convention. When the selection of a candidate is yet open, it is always legitimate to make argument or appeal against any one proposed. This may be prompted by the very purest concern for the good of the party. But after their candidate has been selected, all such opposition becomes unfaithfulness to the party. Most of all is this so when the convention of the party has made its selection with a unanimity like that displayed at Baltimore.

But the present contest is not a mere party one. We are in a war for the life of the nation. The maintenance of that war to its only safe issue depends on the election of the nominee of the Union party. Whoever or whatever hinders that election endangers not simply the Union party, but the Union itself. The attempt to generate discord in that party is an offence as much graver than ordinary acts of the kind as the cause with which the party is identified is beyond all ordinary party issues.

But all such attempts will only recoil upon those who make them. It is a prodigious mistake in our public men to imagine that they now have any power to sway the people on the vital questions of this crisis. In ordinary political campaigns the people are to a certain extent managed by adroit politicians who have their own feelings to gratify, and their own ends to serve. It will be discovered before the canvass closes that this is an election which the people intend to decide for themselves, and that the popular will can no more be diverted by politicians than the sweep of Niagara. This is the People's war. It started in their uprising; it is maintained by their unfaltering purpose. In the field and at the ballot-box alike, the war lives in the people alone. We talk of the skill of our Generals. It is not great generalship that has given us our military progress, but the indomitable courage and endurance of our common soldiers, who are only the people in uniform. We have had no military leader, we shall have none, whose continuance in the service was essential to its success. There is not one of them whose withdrawal, or whose death, might not be made good, substantially, by some other man. Within the last six weeks McPherson has been killed, and Hooker and "Baldy" Smith have left the field. There were hardly three better leaders in our armies; yet, for all that, these armies are to-day as indomitable as ever. Just so in civil life. There is no public man, or set of public men, necessary to the cause. President Lincoln himself has not been made a candidate for reëlection from any feeling that the success of the war depended upon him. Many excellent considerations dictated his renomination, but not even his strongest supporters deny that there are not many other public men equally competent for his responsibilities. His defeat would be disastrous, not at all because he would be sent to private life, but because the cause which has linked his name with it, would be prostrated. His personal importance to the nation is, comparatively speaking, nothing. If this be so with Abraham Lincoln, it is so with every other public man. No individual is necessary to this war; and the great question whether the war shall be carried through or not, will be determined with very little concern for individual actions or opinions. Political scheming, either for or against the war, will amount to little or nothing. The deep, stern spirit of the people, which when once aroused is always the master element of the political world, will have its free course. We have an unshaken faith that when the time comes for its action it will overwhelmingly sustain the war. Those politicians who now presume so much upon their importance, and seek to make trouble, will find themselves, we think, but as chaff in the storm.

The Aspect of Affairs in the Field.

The military situation, as depicted in the official and other telegrams this morning, is even more satisfactory than the favorable reports published yesterday seemed to indicate; while the comprehensive review of the entire aspect of affairs over the broad surface upon which our armies are operating, which is given by our special correspondent at Washington, sets forth matters in a light at once clear and cheerful.

The capture of Fort Morgan resolves itself, as we expected, into an unconditional surrender. The entire garrison, with its commandant, Gen. Paige, the guns of the fort, the supplies, and all the munitions of war, have fallen into our hands; and the victory, as we judge it, must have been almost, if not altogether, bloodless. The Richmond papers regard the matter in the light of an "unfortunate occurrence." But they fall back upon the assurance of their Mobile cotemporaries, that the city will yet be successfully defended. We showed yesterday, from a Mobile paper of the 17th, how confidently this assurance was uttered. So far from the tone of the Mobile press being hopeful, it made what was practically an admission that Fort Morgan must be surrendered, and that the city itself would be exposed to the shells of the attacking force. It is here seen by what species of consolation the journalists at the rebel capital are fain to seek to sustain their courage, in the absence of that stout resistance which was to meet the National forces at their first approach to Mobile.

It will doubtless depend partly on the nature of the obstructions which are found to exist in the upper portion of the bay whether Farragut and Granger will presently pursue the successes they have achieved. They will have gained much information of the preparations made for the defence of the city, from the aspect of affairs at the forts—from the number of the different garrisons, the weight and capacity of the armaments, and the positive evidence otherwise afforded of an intention on the part of the rebels to make a long and stout resistance against a less formidable attacking force than they were compelled to meet. If the garrison turn out to have been sufficient for the manning of the forts for such an emergency as the rebels must have anticipated, if the guns were of a corresponding number and calibre, if the provisioning was equal to the necessities of a protracted siege, there would be strong indirect evidence, we take it, that the obstacles in the inner harbor, whether in the shape of mud forts, iron-clad rams, or any other species of defensive work, will turn out to be far less formidable than the blustering rebel organs have endeavored to make appear. In this view, it may be Farragut's policy to go on as he has begun, and try his heavy artillery further up the bay. At the same time it is well that public expectation should not be too exacting. The achievements thus far are of incalculable benefit, but the demand for the presence of a portion of the fleet at the entrances to Wilmington become hourly more pressing. The latest mail from England brings an account of the completion of a blockade-runner, built of iron, two hundred and eighty feet in length, and drawing but nine feet of water, whose speed on her trial trip out of the Clyde averaged twenty-two miles an hour. A craft like this, pierced at Wilmington for guns, and supplied with coal, provisions, and a crew of eighty or a hundred men, would compete with ease with the *Florida* or *Tallahassee*, as an extemporized pirate. There is work here in store for our fleet, we take it, even more urgent than the immediate capture of Mobile.

The three great armies are keeping good time to the victorious march of the old sea-dog who holds the Gulf. Sherman, we are assured by Secretary Stanton, is in a position to state that his movements upon the enemy's lines of supply have been entirely successful. Sheridan is on the advance once more. And Grant still holds, impregnable, the Weldon road, after suffering a loss of two thousand in the fight of Thursday, and inflicting a loss of five thousand on the rebels. Such are the preparations for an armistice that our trusty leaders are making by field and flood.

International Comity—Protection for Emigrants.

The instructions under which the newly-appointed Superintendent of Emigration for New-York is to exercise his functions are worth the notice of our well-wishers abroad. They are worth being put in contrast, too, with the military regulations in force at Richmond, under which the conspirators there hold twenty-five thousand British subjects to involuntary servitude, without pay, and with rations and clothing which the Legrees of slavedom would scorn to bestow upon their black chattels.

If Lord Edward Howard is as candid as he is reputed to be, he will learn, before he raises his voice again in the British House of Commons, what are actually the instructions under which the agents of our Government are required to fulfill their duty toward emigrants from Great Britain or from any European port.

These instructions, among other points, make it incumbent on the Superintendent to see that no contract made with emigrants in foreign countries to enter the military or naval service of the United States, shall receive his approval. It is to be his business, besides, to see that the emigrants, on arriving here, are notified of the voidance of any and every such contract. As if these friendly precautions against imposition were not enough, the Superintendent is further to advise the emigrants that they cannot be compulsorily enrolled for military service during the existing rebellion, until they have first renounced, under oath, their allegiance to the countries of their birth, and declared their intentions to become citizens of the United States. The Superintendent is even to go further than this; he is to cause all vessels arriving with emigrants at the port of New-York to be inspected, so that, where any violation of the late Act of Congress has been committed, the guilty may be punished.

Here is an interpretation of international comity so liberal, that we can safely challenge Lord Edward Howard, or any equally candid public man in England, to match it in the history of the most advanced communities of modern Europe. We are not compelled by any common interpretation of international duty or international friendship to impose any such duties upon a Superintendent of Emigration at this or any other port of the United States. If our agents abroad transcend their functions—if, in contravention of the act providing for the encouragement of emigration, they also violate the municipal laws of the country where they are employed, they render themselves amenable to punishment. And *there* the strict law of the case, in spite of Lord Edward Howard, begins and ends. The supplementary provisions of the State Department for preventing imposition upon strangers arriving here are extra-judicial. They are the product of that principle which has lain at the basis of the foreign policy of the Federal Government since the first outbreak of the rebellion, to avoid even giving the semblance of offence to neutral or presumed neutral Powers.

Is it necessary, in connection herewith, to press home the inquiry, whether this self-imposed obligation has been reciprocated by those whose relations with us have been most direct, most intimate, and most profitable (to themselves?) Is it necessary to put in contrast with our view of international duty, that of a Government which waited for a direct and unmistakable threat of war before closing its ports to the outfit of privateers to be employed expressly against the mercantile marine of the United States?

We need an increased supply of both skilled and unskilled labor. We have always had a market for such labor, while the markets of Great Britain and of Europe have been overcrowded. The drain of the war has doubtless made a greater difference here between the supply and the demand, than has heretofore existed in the lifetime of the present generation; and if we seek to augment the inducements for artisans and laborers to make the United States their home, we do so not alone in the interests of employers here, not alone in the interests of the immigrant himself, but in the interests as well of the overcrowded seats of industry abroad.

Copperhead Theology.

The Editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* gives the following as the language of a "devout Christian gentleman," with whom he recently had a conversation:

> "I have recently begun to doubt whether I have been right, according to God's will and purpose in regard to us as a people, in giving my support to the Administration and the war. At times, I felt so disappointed after earnest prayer, at the result of battles, when I looked for success, that I felt inclined to denounce God himself for allowing the rebels to triumph. Indeed, my spirit more than once rebelled against its Creator, on account of my disappointments. But the continued bad results that have attended our arms for six months past, despite the prayers of the Churches, and the myriads of individual petitions that go up daily and nightly, all over the North, to the Throne of Grace, for our success, have staggered my faith, and made me ask myself: May I not be wrong? Is my judgment infallible? May I not be wishing and praying against, not only the interests of my country, but the eternal purposes of Jehovah? As I may be wrong, I shall not regret the success of the ticket you make at Chicago. A change of Administration may develop the right road for us as a people to walk in. We do not seem now to be in it."

The "devout Christian gentleman" is probably the husband of "Mrs. Harris," but whether or no, his notions of the method of Divine Government are no doubt those of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, as well as of a good many other Copperheads; and a more pagan system of theology than is embodied in the above paragraph, it would be difficult to meet with now-a-days. Everybody who believes in it is bound to abandon every course which is not immediately attended with temporal success. A man who found honesty did not prosper, in spite of his prayers, would be fairly justified in concluding that honesty was not expected of him, and that as the knaves around him were driving a roaring trade, it was to be presumed that they had hit on "the right road for business men to walk in." The worshipers of Mars always concluded, when they lost a battle, that it was because the god was on the other side, and it seems our Copperhead brethren have not got over this way of thinking still. The Christian faith, we believe, teaches that it may be, and often is, men's duty to fight, though they may never win; their duty to die, when they may die in vain,—to lose all, though the sacrifice may seem utterly worthless. This is perhaps the noblest, and it certainly has proved the most fruitful of Christian ideas. Any other theory of men's duty than this one leads by a straight road to the lowest depths of personal and national baseness. "'Tis better to have fought and lost than never to have fought at all," if the cause commends itself to the conscience, ought to be the motto of every country which desires either to cherish a sense of duty or keep its place in civilization.

De Omnibus.—The public submit quietly to the increase in stage fares from six to eight cents, because they deem it reasonable and substantially just. But they are not inclined to acquiesce in all the impositions which the omnibus drivers seem inclined to practice. They do not like to be forced to take tickets in change; nor to be treated with rudeness and insolence when they decline. The stage proprietors can very well afford now to provide their drivers with pennies enough for change. If passengers choose to take tickets it is all well enough—but they have a right to legal change; and if they insist upon it, they should receive it without being badgered or bullied.

☞Secretary Seward arrived in this City last evening on his way to Auburn, where he will spend two or three days. He leaves this morning.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

Why Early Retreated—He Has Probably Gone to Richmond—The Surrender of Fort Morgan.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Monday, Aug. 29.

The retreat of Early's force from the Shenandoah Valley was a foregone conclusion in case he should not attempt an advance into Maryland. The reason of this is obvious. The valley is now stripped of all its productive resources excepting green corn, and it became no longer possible for Early to feed his army where it was. The nearest railroad terminus is Culpepper, sixty miles distant, which gives a line entirely too long to be kept up.

There is no doubt Early would have crossed the river on a new foraging and pillaging raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania, if he had dared to do so. Sheridan would have been glad to have him do so, but "Jubal" judged prudence the better part of valor. The conclusion is drawn from this retirement of the rebel force that it will make its way to Richmond, as Lee needs it much to repair his heavy losses in the three late desperate attempts to retake the position on the Weldon Road; but it is a question whether Sheridan will not have a word to say in this matter; whether, by closely pressing the retreating column, as he is now doing, and threatening Lynchburgh, he will not compel its retention to cover that vital point.

Gen. Custer's command, which was surrounded on Thursday near Shepherdstown by Breckinridge's infantry, has cut its way out safely and reached a point in Maryland where it will be able to keep a watchful eye on the movements of the rebel raiding parties. The men of this command are well mounted and equipped and are in excellent fighting trim.

The secret of the surrender of Fort Morgan is that the rebels were really starved out. I telegraphed you two weeks ago, that it had been the practice to supply the fort only for a fortnight at a time, and that the claim of the rebel Commandant, that he was provisioned for six months, was all humbug. The event has fully borne out the statement.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

An Advance—A Battle Predicted.

Philadelphia, Monday, Aug. 29.

A special dispatch to the *Bulletin* says:

Washington, Monday, Aug. 29.

Information received here from Halltown as late as yesterday states that "the advance" has been sounded, and another battle in the valley is expected and predicted.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

VERY LATEST PER THE EDINBURGH.

Continued Fury of the Belfast Riots.

By Telegraph to Queenstown.

Liverpool, Aug. 18.

The Belfast riots continued fiercely yesterday, with much damage to persons and property. To-day they have apparently subsided, the rioters being overawed by the strong military force in the city.

There is no other news.

Cotton dull, and quotations barely maintained; sales of two days, 13,000 bales, including 4,500 on speculation and for export.

Breadstuffs dull, and tending downward.

Provisions quiet and steady.

Petroleum firm.

London, Aug. 18.

Consols closed at 89⅛@89¼; Illinois Shares, 46@45 discount; Erie shares, 40@42.

Southern News via Fort Monroe—Deserters Found—Rebel Generals Killed in the Weldon Railroad Battles—Arrival of Gen. Grant.

Fortress Monroe, Sunday, Aug. 28.

Eighteen men, supposed to be deserters from Gen. Grant's army, were picked up yesterday, near Portsmouth, Va., and sent up the James River to-day, to Gen. Patrick, Provost-Martial, Army of the Potomac.

The mail-boat from City Point has arrived. She brings no additional news from the front.

Yesterday's Richmond papers admit the loss of five rebel Generals—four killed and one wounded—on the Weldon Railroad.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Harrington, arrived this morning on the revenue cutter *Northerner*, from Washington.

Col. Dent and Mrs. Gen. Grant arrived on the Baltimore mail steamer *Georgianna*, Capt. Pearson. Mrs. Grant left immediately, on the steamer *Greyhound*, for City Point.

The Savannah *News* says two or three parties of aliens have been captured while attempting to escape to the enemy at Pulaski, and many more have gone to Carolina to avoid Gov. Brown's enrolling officers.

The rebel Gen. W. G. Lewis is wounded.

The United States hospital steamer *Fulton* arrived this afternoon from Hilton Head. Among her passengers are Capt. John H. Moore, Chief Quartermaster of that place, and Lieut. Van Wikle, of Gen. Hatch's Staff. The *Fulton* left Hilton Head 26th inst., at 4 P. M. They report the *Crescent*, (convoyed by the gunboat *Admiral*,) with 600 rebel officers, to be placed under fire at Charleston, had arrived. The steamer *Crescent*, when off Cape Roman, was run in shore, and one rebel officer is reported to have escaped.

The Captain and second mate of the *Crescent* are implicated in the attempt to liberate the 600 rebel officers, and when the *Fulton* left Hilton Head were being tried for their lives before a court-martial.

Another Question About the Draft.

New-York, Sunday, Aug. 28, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The country town in which I am enrolled has filled its quota under the recent call for 500,000 men, and I have come to New-York to go as substitute for a married brother. Can I do so legally, and shall I have any difficulty about being accepted before the draft?

An early reply to the above will greatly oblige

G. H. C.

[It makes no difference about the filling of your town's quota. If you are American born, and between the ages of 20 and 45, you cannot go as a substitute before the draft. *After* the draft, any one can go as a substitute.—Ed. Times.]

Steamer Sunk.

St. Louis, Monday, Aug. 29.

Steamer *Emma Boyd* was sunk thirty miles below here, on Saturday. She was valued at $35,000; insured $13,500.

THE MILITARY FIELD.

A Cheerful, Hopeful and Truthful Survey of It.

POPULAR ERRORS CORRECTED.

The Immense Work Accomplished by the Union Armies.

THE ONE THING NEEDFUL.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Washington, Saturday, Aug. 27, 1864.

I.

POPULAR ERRORS REGARDING THE LENGTH OF THE WAR.

The course of public opinion regarding the war has been marked by two errors so widespread and tenacious, that the philosophic historian whose task it will be to trace the connection between the inward thoughts of men and the outward events of this great revolution, will probably be compelled to class them under the category of popular delusions. The one of these prevailed during the early stages of the rebellion; the other obtains at the present time. The first was an ill-founded anticipation of the shortness of the war; the second is an equally ill-grounded fear of its indefinite prolongation. If the first was a great bar to the efficient execution of the duty of putting down the rebellion—and there is no doubt that our illusions as to the speediness with which the work would be accomplished was a serious hindrance to the very preparations needed to *make* it short—the other is an error equally fatal; *for the paralysis of effort produced by the sentiment of the probable longness of the war is sure to make it much longer than it would otherwise be.* There is no higher duty, therefore, than for patriotic men to fortify themselves and others by the consideration of all the elements of hope which a survey of the situation really inspires. Such a survey justifies the conclusion that the end of the war—the crushing of the main armed force of the rebellion—*is not only not far off, but that it is near at hand, and that it is in our power to bring it about almost at a blow.*

There is a singular fact which may well be taken into account in the attempt to estimate the actual prospect of the war, and that is that the present despondency arising from its seemingly interminable outlook is no more than a repetition of a phenomenon which has often before manifested itself in the experience of other nations. It has often happened that men, on the very eve of the conclusion of a war, have looked upon it as promising the longest duration; and it will be in the memory of many that just previous to the termination of the Crimean war, even as sagacious an observer of the signs of the times as Mr. Cobden had in a pamphlet made it out as certain, to be prolonged for many years. It thus often happens that war, which in its practical execution deals so largely in deception, is itself the greatest of deceptions. When, after years perhaps of strife, great armies still confront each other, it is hard to penetrate its outlet or its issue; but some sudden turn of affairs produces the climax, and in the flames of a Waterloo, a Cannæ or a Pultowa, fabrics and systems seemingly firm-rooted go out in ashes and nothingness.

II.

REAL HOLLOWNESS OF THE REBELLION.

The present front of the rebellion, menacing though it be, is really nothing more than a mask, concealing the hollowness and rottenness within. The South is literally exhausted—exhausted of that without which it is impossible to carry on war—exhausted of men. The field, in the impressive expression of Napoleon regarding France after the three conscriptions, is reaped down to the stubble. Out of an available fighting population of upward of three-quarters of a million with which the war was inaugurated, they have saved an effective force of one hundred and fifty, perhaps two hundred thousand men. The rest are in their graves, in the hospitals, disabled, or prisoners in our hands. These are the forlorn hope of the rebellion. By a matchless sagacity in the conduct of affairs, executing its purpose with despotic power, this force is still kept on foot, and even made to present a formidable aspect. And without doubt the rebel chiefs will still for some time be able to oppose a vigorous resistance to our efforts to quell armed opposition, and to the real desires of the majority of the Southern people for peace. They will certainly do so while they have at the main points of contact a force so nearly proportioned to our own. But it is not hard to show how, by an exertion of the power we have in our hands, the armies that stand between the Confederacy and their utter ruin can be destroyed.

III.

THE SITUATION BEFORE ATLANTA.

The main forces of the rebellion are collected in two armies—the one defending Richmond, the political capital of the Confederacy; the other defending Atlanta, the natural capital of the Confederacy.

In front of Atlanta is planted the superb army commanded by Gen. Sherman, a man of unsurpassed military ability. He has placed his army in that position after an advance from Chattanooga of nearly a hundred miles, marked by a series of brilliant manœuvers and actions, in which the enemy's force has been driven from a succession of strongholds, looked upon as impregnable. Arriving in front of Atlanta he has been thrice assailed by an enemy willing to lavish everything in the desperate effort to drive him back. The enemy has thrice met a bloody repulse. Sherman is now working slowly but surely round on the rebel communications, two lines of which he holds. He is completing this by extending his force around on their only remaining line—a task which necessarily demands some time for its accomplishment. *But there is no dead-lock at Atlanta*, and those who represent the situation in this light utterly fail to grasp the true military significance of what Sherman is doing. Gen. Sherman can take Atlanta any day; but he aims at more than that—*he means the destruction of the Western army of the Confederacy.* And, indeed, either that result or its early flight is a matter of speedy certainty.

At the same time that he is thus pressing with fatal weight on the enemy, Sherman's own communications are safe, which is much to be able to say of a line two-thirds as long as that of Napoleon's from the Nieman to Moscow. The rebels who have been counting on dislodging him from before Atlanta, by operations on his lines, have been taught by the failure of their last attempt, made with their whole available cavalry, the emptiness of these expectations; while those among ourselves who, looking at the enormous depth of his line, have been solicitous for his safety, may dismiss their fears. The substantial grounds of this security are not proper to make public; but it is not unseemly to say this much—that SHERMAN, (who has a genius for supplying his army unequaled by any Commander in the field,) *is practically independent of his line of communication for any time during which the enemy can possibly interrupt it.* This, therefore, leaves him free to work out the great task before him; and private advices from himself to the Government give the assured hope of its early accomplishment.

Of the effect of the capture of Atlanta it is not too much to say that secondary in its political importance to that of Richmond, yet in a material and military point of view—in its pressure on the issue of the war—its effect must be ten-fold that of the capture of the rebel capital. It once more cuts the Confederacy in twain, and compels the rebel army, if it be allowed to retreat at all, to make toward Montgomery, in which case it is thrown off eccentrically and away from its connections with the rebel force in Virginia, or else to move into the Carolinas, in which case the area of the Confederacy is cabined, cribbed and confined within the restricted limits of the parallelogram of the Atlantic seaboard States.

IV.

THE SITUATION IN VIRGINIA.

In Virginia the military situation presents even on the surface an aspect much more encouraging than it has yet worn since the army crossed the James. If Gen. GRANT is not seen assuming the offensive on a scale commensurate with the public expectations, he is quietly working out the solution of the great problem intrusted to his hands—working out by a policy necessarily somewhat cautious, what he will gladly carry through by bolder and more brilliant measures when he obtains the means which the people will shortly give him.

The firm foothold the left wing has obtained on the Weldon Road severs that important line, and what is even of more moment, gives a position from which to menace the main rebel line of communications with the South, namely, the Danville Road. So vital is this to the existence of LEE's army, that it is accepted by all military men as a fixed fact that, *could we plant a force on that road, or even seriously threaten it, it would compel the abandonment of Richmond and Virginia, and oblige Lee to fall back to the line of the Roanoke, in which case, given the successful execution of Gen. Sherman's programme, and the entire remaining rebel force would be shut up in the Carolinas.*

Without pushing speculation so far as this, however, or going beyond the actual elements of the situation, there is nothing in them to discourage, and much to encourage. One great cause of fear in all previous combinations on the military chess-board of Virginia, has been the facility which the rebels have had to throw us back on our base whenever the Army of the Potomac has been pushed forward so as to threaten Richmond. *In the present state of facts such a counter movement is for the first time not to be feared.* It could only be undertaken by the rebels in a fit of desperation, and would be certain to work out their destruction.

For the first time in the history of the war the Shenandoah Valley—the gate through which the rebels in each of their three invasions have entered loyal States—is thoroughly guarded. We have there a fine army, under thoroughly able leadership, in a position which perfectly covers Maryland, Pennsylvania and Washington. It is true, and it is no secret, that this army is largely composed of troops that have been withdrawn from the army south of the James; but so far from this having the effect to put so much available force out of the way, and so far from its being any source of humiliation or regret, the corps under Gen. SHERIDAN are really doing more for the general cause, and even for the special problem before Petersburgh, than they could if back in the Army of the Potomac. For while the Army of the Shenandoah acts as a defence of Washington, thus relieving Gen. GRANT from all solicitude on that score, it plays something more than a merely defensive part. The time is not now fitting to reveal the motives of the late forward and backward movements in the Valley, far less to indicate the programme assigned to Gen. SHERIDAN in that field of operations; but the time is not far distant when the wisdom of the present distribution of force will be recognized. In the meanwhile, it is no small matter that the column in the Valley, while covering Washington, *neutralizes and keeps away from Petersburgh a force of full forty thousand men*—a force which, had it been in front of Gen. GRANT, would probably have rendered it impossible for him to have seized the important point he now holds on the Weldon road.

V.

A REBEL INVASION—IS IT PROBABLE AND WOULD IT PAY?

But should the rebel force in the valley once more attempt an invasive movement?

Nothing would suit Gen. SHERIDAN better than that it should do so. *I think he would even be quite willing to build a bridge across the Potomac for it.* Indeed, if I do not mistake the purport of some late manœuvres, he is even now tryingf to tempt EARLY to this very enterprise, and i he should be unable to do so, and EARLY should retreat, as it is certain he must do if he does not go forward, seeing that the valley is eaten out, and it is out of the question for him to keep up so long a line as he would have over which to bring up supplies, SHERIDAN will even in this eventuality follow him up, press on his rear, and by threatening Lynchburgh, compel LEE to keep the force detached from Petersburgh. It may be said that the danger might be more serious should the rebels, by secretly reinforcing their column in the Valley from the army defending Richmond, gain a preponderance of force which would enable them to defeat SHERIDAN before he could be reinforced by Gen. GRANT. Such a contingency is very remote; for, to begin with, the rebels have but barely men enough to hold their own in front of Gen. GRANT. LEE has now under his own immediate command but two corps, the strength of which, by official estimate, is put at between twenty-five and thirty thousand men. A movement of the kind indicated could, therefore, only be made effective by a total withdrawal of LEE, determined to hazard everything on a last desperate initiative. In doing this, however, he would necessarily abandon Richmond, and in his advance northward would march attended by the powerful force of GRANT on his rear, and holding his only line of communication. This would certainly be a very different kind of enterprise from either of those he has before adventured, in his two invasions, in both of which cases he had but to make a flanking movement to relieve Richmond of all menace, and allow him to pursue his course with his rear safe and his communications open. It is thus seen how, by the admirable combinations in Virginia, LEE is bound over either to a purely defensive policy or to enterprises of a rashness that must insure his ruin.

VI.

WHAT GRANT ASKS TO END THE WAR.

These considerations all unite in the illustration of the fact that the military *status* is very far from being of that discouraging aspect which it wears, not only in the jaundiced eyes of those whose desires prompt them to invest it in sombre hues, but which it assumes even to the apprehension of many who would fain hope bettter things. I am persuaded that if our armies did no more than hold their own in their present positions, with the grip they have on the rebel armies, the rebellion must wear itself away and die out from sheer lack of breath. But the duty is laid upon us, not less in consideration for the South itself than for the honor and integrity of the nation, and the material interests of the world at large, to use swifter means for its suppression. We all want peace, North and South; but the shortest cut to peace is through vigorous blows at that alone which prevents peace—the armed forces still under control of the chiefs of the rebellion. Even in point of time no ambassadors could arrange terms of peace so quickly as the mission of a fresh hundred thousand muskets. It is no mere poor judgment of mine, but the authoritative utterance of the head of all our armies, that it is in the hands of the people to end the rebellion at a blow. *Lieut.-Gen. Grant has declared, that "if he had now but a hundred thousand fresh men he could, in fifty days, do up all the fighting that needs to be done during the war."* This is no shallow hearsay; it is the authentic declaration of the high name given; and the sentiment is affirmed by every military man I have lately met. Half that force added to Gen. GRANT's own immediate army, would enable him to stretch his line across to the Danville road and positively *compel* the abandonment of Virginia; the other half would put HOOD's army into the hands of Gen. SHERMAN. Is there living patriotism enough left in the country to evoke the means for so glorious a consummation? If there were not, it might well raise the question whether such a people *deserved* to be saved?

The time is fast drawing nigh when this patriotism will be put to the test. The draft is designed to give Gen. GRANT the hundred thousand and three times the hundred thousand men he needs to conclude the war withal. That measure rings the death-knell of the rebellion. The leaders of the rebellion in the South know it; the abettors of the rebellion at the North know it, and hence their efforts to thwart it. The draft will be made in spite of both. But it can be made tranquilly and efficaciously, or with lame and impotent results, as the people shall elect. It is a momentous issue which hangs on that election!

VI.

CONFIDENCE AND GROUNDS OF COURAGE.

There is to a people battling in any cause a force, purely metaphysical in its character, which is yet stronger than the sinews of war—stronger than the sinews of men's arms. It is *courage.* Never has it been more needed than of late, when a fatal paralysis has benumbed the public sense, and in the eclipse of faith, "the whole noise of timorous and flocking birds, with those that love the twilight, flutter about, and in their envious gabble would prognosticate a year of sects and schisms."

I believe we have already touched the nadir of our fears and our despondency, and that a breath of patriotism and hope is now vivifying the nation's pulse. But each man can swell the rising tide. To diffuse the inspiration of courage is the duty of every patriot. And happily we need draw this inspiration from no illusive fountains; for the more earnestly and honestly we look at the situation, the more grounds of hope we find. Some of these grounds can be briefly set down:

1. The body of the rebellion is moribund. Gen. T. SEYMOUR, whose critical habit of thought and conservative temper, well known to me, add a prodigious weight to any declarations he makes on this head, states as the result of his three months' observations in the interior of the South, that "*the rebel cause is fast failing from exhaustion.*" This is profoundly true, whether it has regard to the material resources of the South, from three-fourths of which it is now cut off by the lines held by our armies, or to its still more vital resources in men, of which the field is now reaped and bare. Every man and every boy is now in the field; there is nothing behind. The whole South is therefore in the armies confronting SHERMAN and GRANT. *Of the army opposing Gen. Sherman, forty thousand men have been subtracted by the losses of the great Summer campaign. Of the other army, commanded by Lee, one-half its force has been put out of the fight since Gen. Grant crossed the Rapidan.*

2. It is true, in inflicting this damage, we also have lost quite as severely—perhaps even more so; but (if it is lawful to speak thus of so grave a matter) *we can afford it.* We can stand to lose man for man, till every man in the armies of the rebellion is put *hors du combat,* and leave behind untouched a force equal to all we have lost in the war.

3. But I do not believe it will be needful to wade through such an ocean of blood as this. All that is needed is a blow that will disrupt the two main rebel armies. It is worthy of note, that the merciless conscriptions that have swept over the South have even simplified the problem for us. The war has no longer those thousand-fold embarrassments that attend a *national* war, or war on populations. There *is* no population. Our task is confined to beating the armies at Richmond and Atlanta. For the rest, the Southern people are tired of the war, and are sighing for peace.

4. In a military point of view, such is the situation held by Gen. GRANT and Gen. SHERMAN, toward the insurgent forces opposed to them, that the reinforcements they will receive by the draft will certainly enable them to complete their work. In addition to the testimony of Gen. GRANT already given, take the impressive asseverations of Gen. SEYMOUR on this head:

> "If SHERMAN had but 50,000 or 75,000 more men near, the South would be lost, because HOOD would be annihilated. If MEADE had moved in the Spring, with reserves of 75,000 to 100,000 men, LEE would have been hopelessly crushed. Even at this moment a third column of 40,000 to 50,000, rightly moved, would give unopposed blows to the Confederacy, from which she could never rise. * * *
>
> There is but one course consistent with safety or honor. Let the people awake to a sense of their dignity and strength, and a few months of comparatively trifling exertion—of such effort as alone is worthy of the great work—and the rebellion will crumble before us. Fill this draft promptly and willingly, with good and true men; send a few spare thousands over rather than under the call, and the Summer sun of 1865 will shine upon a regenerated land."

5. *This will be the last draft.* There will be no more calls, for there will need no more. The reinforcements it will give our armies will end the war. This reflection should evoke the heartiest efforts to make it productive of the *best fruits,* which will be realized when our people, coming to view it not as an arbitrary imposition of force, but a solemn call of duty, and its elections not as a misfortune to those on whom they may fall, but as a sacred laying on of hands, respond promptly and personally to its demands.

If all the considerations, both of the actual presentment and future prospects of the war for the Union are such as to encourage those who have at heart the triumphant consummation of the one end that adds to this war all its halo of glory and freedom, it must not be lost sight of that these inspiring hopes may be baulked and brought to naught by our own weakness, pusillanimity and folly. Is it not a solemn monition that while it is in our power to terminate the rebellion almost at a blow, it is also in our power to indefinitely protract it, or, worse still, to see it end in a hollow peace, which can be no peace at all, but endless war—the nation, like the mystical body of Osiris, torn limb by limb, and the one humiliating reflection left us that there was a time when a little courage, a little practical patriotism would have saved us?

WILLIAM SWINTON.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 28.

NEW PENSION AGENCIES.

With a view of facilitating the payment of pensions, the Pension Office, has established an agency at Columbus, Ohio, JOSEPH W. DWYER, Agent, consisting of the following counties: Athens, Champaign, Clark, Coshocton, Delaware, Fairfield, Franklin, Greene, Hardin, Hocking, Knox, Licking, Logan, Madison, Marion, Meigs, Morgan, Perry, Pickaway, Morrow, Muskingum, Richland, Tuscarawas, Union and Washington.

An agency for paying pensions has also been established at Canandaigua, N. Y., L. M. DRURY, Agent, consisting of the following counties: Alleghany, Broome, Cayuga, Cattaraugus, Chemung, Chatauqua, Cortlandt, Erie, Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Niagara, Ontario, Onondaga, Orleans, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Tioga, Tomkins, Wayne, Wyoming and Yates.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW LOAN.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan, reported to the Treasury Department yesterday, amounted to $565,700.

THE 7-30 NOTES—INSTRUCTIONS FROM SECRETARY FESSENDEN.

The following notice to holders of three years 7-30 notes, dated Oct. 1, 1864, has just been issued:

Holders of 7-30 notes, dated Oct. 1, are hereby notified that they may be presented immediately, *in any amount,* to be exchanged for 6 per cent. bonds falling due after June 30, 1861.

The interest on the 7-30 notes will be settled up to date of maturity, Oct. 1, and the 6 per cent. bonds will bear full coupons from July 1.

The adjustment of interest will be made by deducting from the amount of interest found to be due on the 7-30 notes up to October 1, the interest accrued on the six per cent. bonds, from July 1 to October 1; the balance will be transmitted by the Treasurer's coin draft immediately upon settlement.

The following regulations in relation to indorsements must be carefully observed:

Where notes transmitted for settlement were issued payable to order, and are held and transmitted by the original owners, they must be indorsed and signed by them, "*Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury, for redemption,*" and bonds will issue in their name.

Where notes papable to order are held by other parties than the original owners, the notes must have the indorsement of the original owners, and also be indorsed by the present owners "*Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for Redemption.*"

For notes issued in blank, indorsed "*Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for Redemption,*" bonds will be issued to the parties transmitting them and in such manner as they may direct.

When notes are indorsed or transmitted by an attorney, executor, administrator or other agent, they must be accompanied by a duly certified copy or certificate of the authority under which he acts, and in all cases by a letter stating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denomination of the six per cent. bonds wanted in exchange.

When registered bonds are ordered, parties should state at which of the following places they wish the interest paid, viz., New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New-Orleans, Chicago, St. Louis or Cincinnati.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

THE EXAMINATION OF INVALID PENSIONERS.

By the Act of July 4, 1864, biennial examinations of invalid pensioners will hereafter be made by one surgeon only, provided he has been appointed an examening surgeon by the Commissioner of Pensions or is a surgeon of the army or navy. The fees for the service or for any other examination by appointed surgeons that may be required by the Pension Office will no longer be paid by pensioners.

INCREASED PENSIONS.

The same act increases the invalid pensions of those who have lost both hands or both eyes to twenty-five dollars per month, and those who have lost both feet to twenty dollars per month. It also provides for disabled unenlisted men, or those temporarily serving with the regularly organized military or naval force, as well as for their widows and other dependent relatives; and for cases where there is no evidence of muster in.

THE PENSION ACT IN PAMPHLET FORM.

The Commissioner of Pensions has published the act in pamphlet form, with the necessary instructions.

ACTING COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

WILLIAM HELMICK, Esq., the chief clerk of the Pension Bureau, is acting as Commissioner of Pensions in the absence of Mr. BARRETT.

News from St. Louis.

MUTINY IN AN ILLINOIS REGIMENT—DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AT CAIRO.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sunday, Aug. 28.

The bakery of THOS. MILLER, in the northern part of the city, and five dwellings adjoining, were burned yesterday. Loss, $25,000; insured for $12,000.

A report prevailed last night that the rebel General SHELBY, with 6,000 men, was about seventy miles below Hoboken, on the Iron Mountain Railroad, but the military authorities have not been able to verify it.

The Vicksburgh *Herald,* of the 16th, has an account of a mutiny of a part of the Second Illinois Cavalry, on the steamer *Olive Branch,* which was only quelled by the prompt action of the Commander of the gunboat *Benton.* Six mutineers were placed in irons on board the *Benton.* The remainder were disarmed and sent up the river under a strong guard. The cause of the mutiny was not stated.

The Democratic Congressional Convention, held at Cairo yesterday, unanimously renominated W. J. ALLEN for reëlection. Resolutions were adopted pledging support to the Chicago nominees. Mr. ALLEN made a speech in favor of peace and Union as against war and abolition. EMERSON ETHERIDGE also made a speech.

Reports from Duvall's Bluff, Ark., say that SHELBY and MARMADUKE made an attack on Pine Bluff, and that reinforcements had been sent to the latter place from Little Rock. Nothing definite is known.

Order from Gen. Heintzelman.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Aug. 28.

Gen. HEINTZELMAN issued an order to-day prohibiting express, railroad, or other forwarding companies from forwarding or delivering arms, powder or ammunition of any kind within the limits of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan for the next sixty days, without a permit from headquarters; also prohibiting dealers of these articles from selling the same within this time. Military Commanders and Provost-Marshals within the Northern Department are required to see this order executed, and seize all such articles as may be clandestinely sold.

Suffering Loyalists in Arkansas.

Hon. TRUMAN WARNER, a member of the Arkansas State Senate under the reorganized government, has arrived in this City for the purpose of endeavoring to obtain aid for the loyalists of his State who have taken refuge within our lines. The following letter from Gov. MURPHY, of Arkansas, indorses Mr. WARNER strongly, while it gives a glimpse at the actual condition of the people whom he is laboring to relieve:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 29, 1864.

Hon. Truman Warner, Senator:

SIR: Having understood that you are going North to the land of peace, plenty and freedom, I would respectfully ask you to represent our distressed state to the patriots of our country, and ask for us their sympathy. You know that the Union people have all been reduced to poverty and destitution. They have no power to help themselves; driven to the posts by the merciless rebels, their male relations in the army, and meeting with but little active sympathy from the Federal Commanders, their sufferings are inconceivable. Yesterday I heard of the death by starvation of a whole family within our pickets.

You understand these troubles, as you and your wife have been relieving all such cases in your power. I trust you will have a pleasant trip, and will soon return to aid us in our efforts to establish a State Government and restore law and order.

ISAAC MURPHY, Governor of Arkansas.

A meeting to further the objects of Mr. WARNER's benevolent mission will be held in the Consistory of the Dutch Church, in Fulton-street, to-day at 2 P. M.

The Congressional Excursionists.

RIVER DU LOUP, Monday, Aug. 29.

The Congressional excursionists arrived here on Saturday, having strayed from Fredericton, via Woodstock and Houlton, through Madawaska, completely around the northeastern boundary of Maine.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

A New Perfume.—Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO. have produced a new and most delightful perfume for the handkerchief, for which they have chosen the very appropriate name of "Florimel." Its odor is that of an exquisite bouquet of choice and delicate flowers without too much of that peculiar sweetness so common in French Extracts, which satiates and sickens the senses. Sold at first-class stores everywhere.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's **"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
Phalon's **"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
Phalon's **"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
Phalon's **"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
Phalon's **"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
Phalon's **"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
Phalon's **"Night Blooming Cereus,"**
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

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Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J. Satter, and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. Price-lists promptly sent on application.

Soldiers' Special Notice.—Do your duty to yourselves, protect your health, use HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For wounds, sores, bowel complaints, and fevers, they are a perfect safeguard. Full directions how to use them with every box. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Wanted to Exchange—Some excellent land in Pennsylvania, for a house and lot in New-York or Brooklyn. Apply to N. W. BUSTEED, Room No. 2, No. 6 Wall-st.
To let, a handsome residence on Staten Island.

Weed Sewing-Machine Co.'s Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, N. Y. Send for a descriptive circular.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes—The best Fire-Proof Safe in the World.
Depot No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
No. 625 Broadway.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., supplies the best for officers, soldiers and civilians. No. 447 Broadway, New-York; Philadelphia and Boston.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or Brown, reliable, Infallible Onguent and Floralia Gloss, for the Hair. No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold everywhere.

Corns, Bunions, Nails, Enlarged Joints, all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

DIED.

BRUSH.—At Belleville, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 28, Mrs. S. ANTOINETTE BRUSH, relict of the late Gilbert Brush, aged 45 years, 9 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock, from her late residence. Her remains will be interred at Mount Pleasant.

☞ California and New-Orleans papers please copy.

DAVID.—On Sunday, Aug. 28, EDITH, eldest daughter of the late M. Samuel David, of Montreal, and of Gertrude V. David, in the 14th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the house of her uncle, S. J. Joseph, No. 108 East 34th-st., this (Tuesday) morning, at 8½ o'clock, to which the friends of the family are invited.

☞ Montreal papers please copy.

GODFREY.—At Saratoga Springs, on Saturday, Aug 27, EDWARD GODFREY, of the firm of Edward Godfrey & Sons, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from St. Mark's Church, corner 4th and South 5th sts., Williamsburgh.

HARTICH.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Aug. 29, JOHN E. HARTICH, son of Joseph and Mary Hartich, aged 23 years, 3 months and 15 days.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, Aug. 31, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father-in-law, Henry Clucas, No. 6 South Oxford-st., second door from De Kalb-av.

JACKSON.—At Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., on Saturday, Aug. 27, JULIUS GOLDSBOROUGH, infant son of Zuleima and Lieut. J. Jackson, U. S. A., aged 2 months and 20 days.

☞ Washington papers please copy.

MARSH.—At Schooley's Mountain, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 28, Hon. EPHRAIM MARSH, aged 68 years.

His funeral will take place there on Wednesday, the 31st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. A train leaves foot of Barclay-st., New-York, for Hackettstown, at 8½ o'clock A. M.

NORSWORTHY.—At the Powelton House, Newburgh, on Friday, Aug. 26, FANNY M., daughter of Samuel and Frances Norsworthy, deceased, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Church of the Ascension, corner 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Tuesday, 30th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

OLCOTT.—At Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 24, after a long and lingering illness, S. B. OLCOTT, in the 21st year of his age, son of the late Joseph H. Olcott.

☞ New-Orleans and St. Louis papers please copy.

SMITH.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 27, CAROLINE MINTURN, infant daughter of Israel and Rebecca M. Smith.

QUINLAN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 27, after a long and painful illness, MARGARET CARLISLE, wife of Wm. Jas. Quinlan.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, No. 146 Oxford-st., between Fulton and Atlantic avs., on Tuesday, Aug. 30, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

STEVENSON.—On Saturday, Aug. 27, HENRIETTA LOUISA, infant daughter of John H. and Henrietta L. Stevenson aged 1 year, 1 month and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 255 West 21st-st., on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 30, at 1 o'clock.

THOMPSON.—On Saturday, Aug. 27, ELIZABETH THOMPSON, widow of the late Justus Thompson, in the 87th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her son, John P. C. Thompson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 30 East 19th-st., on Tuesday, Aug. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

WHITEHEAD.—On Monday, Aug. 29, JOHN WHITEHEAD, Vice-President of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company, aged 67 years.

The funeral services will be held in Calvary Church, corner of 21st-st. and 4th-av., on Thursday morning, Sept. 1, at 9½ o'clock.

THE DEATH OF HON. EPHRAIM MARSH.

Mr. MARSH, who died at Schooley's Mountain, on the 28th of August, inst., during a long life, set an example worthy of imitation.

He was born at Mendham, in the County of Morris, on the 1st of October, 1796.

When a young man he was engaged in business in the County of Warren, as a manufacturer, and also as a country merchant. His active habits, as a man of business, his quick perceptions and enterprising character, soon attracted the attention of the public, and, in 1825, he was elected to the House of Assembly, of the New-Jersey Legislature, from the County of Morris, and served in that body for two years.

Time only strengthened the public confidence, and he held higher and more important positions.

The old Constitution of the State of New-Jersey, which was adopted on the 2d of July, 1776, amid the great struggle of the Revolution, continued in existence until the year 1844.

The people of New-Jersey had come to the determination to adopt a new Constitution.

To remove so important a work from the strife of party politics, prominent men were chosen in the State of New-Jersey, by common consent, equally from both of the great political parties, as members of a Constitutional Convention. New-Jersey gave of her most learned, talented, and upright men to the work of framing this new charter of State government. Mr. MARSH was chosen as a representative from the County of Morris in that body. This Constitutional Convention met at Trenton on the 14th May, 1844, and closed its labors on the 29th day of June, of that year, and one of the best of the State Constitutions was framed and established.

The Morris Canal, one of the early and great works of New-Jersey, passed through Mr. MARSH's native county, and was of great use to its inhabitants. To secure Mr. MARSH's active coöperation in the affairs of that Corporation, he was elected a Director on the 13th January, 1847, and on the 3d of April, 1848, he was made its President.

That company had been insolvent, its property in the hands of a Receiver; the mortgages on the canal and the franchises of the Corporation had been foreclosed, and a new organization was effected in the year 1844.

The company had lost its credit, and Mr. MARSH, aided by the Engineer and the Directors of the Company, undertook the difficult task of bringing order out of confusion, and solvency out of bankruptcy. Mr. MARSH's best friends did not fully anticipate the success with which his efforts would be crowned.

He had acquired some property, his own credit was undoubted, and the finances of the Canal Company were frequently sustained on his own responsibility.

He introduced and maintained order and economy in the business of the canal, and the public soon began to appreciate the usefulness and value of that institution, and confidence and prosperity were the result.

He lived to see that company pay regularly the interest on its funded debt, and dividends at the rate of ten per cent. per annum on its stock, common and preferred.

By the Constitution of New-Jersey of 1844, the old Council was done away with, and a Senate, with a Senator from each county constituted in its place.

Mr. MARSH continued to gain in the public regard, and in 1849 he was elected to the New-Jersey Senate from the County of Morris, and in the years 1850 and 1851 he presided over that body.

The duties of the Presidency of the Morris Canal Company requiring his close attention, he removed from the County of Morris, in the year 1858, to Jersey City, where he resided until the time of his death.

He was interested in the manufacture of iron, and engaged in many useful enterprises. He was an active and efficient Director in many manufacturing companies and other institutions in New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, and his services were sought in such positions on account of his sagacity and good judgment.

He loved the old Constitution of his country, and was prompt in tendering aid for the preservation of the Union.

He was an avowed and exemplary Christian.

By a peculiar provision of Providence, he left Jersey City to visit his old mountain home, in the county of his nativity, and was there gathered to his fathers.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security.* Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium,* and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED

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ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau sts.

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.

Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.

Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.

Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.

Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.

Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.

Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.

Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.

National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

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AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

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B. E. CLARK & CO.

A CANDID STATEMENT.
You can procure of any druggist in this City and vicinity, Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. It is a sure and speedy cure for sore throat, headache, toothache, chronic rheumatism, colic, croups and pains in the limbs. We advise every one to give it a trial. The expense is a mere trifle—35 cents—and we are confident no person will ever be without it. Every family should have a bottle in the house in case of sudden accidents, such as cuts, burns, scalds, &c. Its pain-relieving qualities are miraculous. As for croup, it has saved hundreds; we have the certificates to prove it. Office No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by Druggists.

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three, five, seven, ten, fifteen, twenty-five to two hundred dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. Store closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

NINETEENTH WARD.—A SPECIAL MEETING of the Nineteenth Ward Union Association will be held at Headquarters, Dinglestein's, 3d-av., between 59th and 60th streets, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, 1864, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of choosing delegates and alternate delegates to the Union State Convention.
WM. H. DE CAMP, President.
ALLEN COOPER, N. YELVERTON, } Secretaries.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
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THE SEPTEMBER NUMBER OF
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ONE HUNDRED RAILWAY MAPS,
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THREE HUNDRED RAILWAY TIME TABLES,
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TOURIST'S GUIDE TO THE WATERING PLACES, &c.,
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contains:
I.—A NEW RAILWAY MAP, representing all the Railways throughout the United States and the Canadas, together with the Territories through which the Railways must pass at some future day. Upon this map will be found the position of Fort Kearney, Fort Leavenworth, Fort Laramie, Fort Benton, Fort Union, Fort Atkinson, Fort Smith, Fort [illegible], &c. Also, the Gold Regions, Salt Lake City, Carson City, Virginia City, &c., &c.
II.—IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS—In reference to Railway Maps, Railway Time-tables, Railway Time Indicators, checking of baggage, purchasing of tickets, &c., &c., &c.
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V.—RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS.—Labor and Immigration; History and Progress of the Little Miami Railway; the Great Western Railway of Canada; Illinois Central Railway; Proceedings of the Recent Railway Convention; Michigan Central Railway; Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railway Line; New-York & Harlem Railway Extension; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railway; The Railways of the West; Chicago & Great Eastern Railway; Atlantic & Great Western Railway of Ohio; A New Railway from the Hudson River; Profits of City Railways; Important Railway Meeting at Erie City, Pa.; New and Important Railways; Increase of Rates of Freight on the Western Railways; Routes of Travel between New-York and Boston; Erie Railway; to Selfish and Thoughtless Railway Travelers; Baggage Smashers.
VI.—ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL:—O, why didst thou Loiter, thou Loved of my Heart? Chased by Wolves; An Affection of the Eye, or the Winking Traveler; The Effect of Pardon; Waking up the Wrong Passenger; Not Afraid, or the Value of Faith; Mourning Gradation; A Cute Lawyer; Gen. Gordon and the Private; Caution to Travelers; the Horse and the Jackasses; An Anecdote for the Times; Why Adam and Eve were Turned Out of Paradise; Not Drunk, but a little slippery; Sensible Passenger.
VII.—NEARLY ONE HUNDRED RAILWAY MAPS, representing the principal railways of the country, the different towns, villages and cities through which they pass, together with the through route to and from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Harrisburgh, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Charleston, Memphis, Nashville, New-Orleans, Cairo, St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, Montreal, La Crosse, Cincinnati, Portland, St. Johns, Halifax, Goderich, &c., together with all information in reference to the readiest, easiest, and most pleasant way of traveling throughout the United States and Canadas.
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Of all descriptions, from twenty-five dollars to seven hundred dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st. Closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000 VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND BONDS, No. 10.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," authorized by an Ordinance of the Corporation, passed August 10, 1864, and an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 6, 1863.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1874.

The proposals will state the amount of Bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive Bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 10, 1864.

THE WOOD-LAWN CEMETERY, FOR THE CITY OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.

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LUCIUS HOPKINS, Treasurer.
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WILLIAM CLIFT, Comptroller.

Contains over 300 acres; lots ready for sale; main entrance at the Wood-Lawn Station, 1½ miles beyond Williams' Bridge, on the Harlem Railroad; reached by funerals in chartered cars in 35 minutes from 26th-st.; another entrance for funerals in carriages only, two miles from King's Bridge, and four miles from Central Bridge, at McCombs' Dam. Visitors will find this a delightful drive. Descriptive pamphlets, maps, &c., furnished at the office, No. 62 East 26th-st., by the Surveyor on the grounds and by undertakers.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
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¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
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U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold and furnished to order.
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Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

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Bank of the Republic,	CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Esq.,
OPDYKE, LOESCHICK & Co.,	FRANCIS SKIDDY, Esq.,
JOHN J. CRANE, Esq.,	P. W. ENGS, Esq.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the "Fisk Gold Mining Company of Colorado" will be held at the office of the company, No. 195 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of September, 1864, at 11 o'clock forenoon of that day, at which time and place the stockholders of the company are hereby notified to attend. By order.
JAMES STRINGER, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1864.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
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10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

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NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 10th of September, proximo, for $200,000 of the Consolidated Mortgage and Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company.

These bonds were issued in March, 1863, interest at 6 per cent., payable semi-annually on presentation of coupons, August and February, are limited to an aggregate amount of not exceeding $6,000,000, and are redeemable in thirty years from their date.

They were issued for the purpose of consolidating the entire mortgage debt of the Company, and are secured by a mortgage upon the whole of its railroad, including its City railroads.

The mortgage provides for a sinking fund to be applied semi-annually to the purchase and cancellation of the bonds. It further provides for the application of the proceeds of sale of the real estate of the Company south of 42d-st. to the purchase and extinguishment of the bonds.

A sufficient number of the bonds have been set aside to pay the existing mortgages, as they become due.

Further information can be had on application at this office. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE PENINSULA RAILROAD COMPANY OF MICHIGAN, No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1864.

COUPONS DUE SEPT. 1, 1864, FROM the first mortgage bonds of this company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office.
JAMES B. YOUNG, Treasurer.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD, SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 18, 1864.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST SEPTEMBER next on the bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of the State of New-York, in the City of New-York.
WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

THIS BANK IS NOW READY TO DELIVer the United States 7 3-10 notes to all subscribers who deposited for them on or before 19th inst.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1864.

$100,000 NEW-YORK CITY SIX PER CENT. REAL ESTATE BONDS, due 1873, interest payable quarterly, for sale by SIMEON DRAPER, No. 36 Pine-st.

THE MORTGAGE COUPONS OF THE Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, due Sept. 1, will be paid on and after that day, at the Ocean Bank.
E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

RACINE CITY, WISCONSIN.—BONDHOLDers are invited to meet at the office of Amy & Heye, on THURSDAY, Sept. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., to hear the city report and proposals.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 3, [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND SIX PER CENT BONDS OF 1894.

Entire Authorized Debt of the State, $4,000,000.

Interest provided for by Special Tax, and payable 1st of August and February, in the City of New-York.

For sale by
G. F. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 William-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44, WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS, from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 24, 1864.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF THREE YEARS SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, DATED OCT. 1, 1861.

Holders of Seven-thirty Notes, dated Oct. 1, 1861, are hereby notified that they may be presented immediately, in any amount, to be exchanged for Six per cent. Bonds falling due after June 30, 1881.

The interest on the Seven-thirty Notes will be settled up to date of maturity, Oct. 1, and the Six per cent. Bonds will bear full coupons from July 1.

The adjustment of interest will be made by deducting from the amount of interest found to be due on the Seven-thirty Notes up to Oct. 1, the interest accrued on the Six per cent. Bonds from July 1 to Oct. 1; the balance will be transmitted by the Treasurer's coin draft immediately upon settlement.

The following regulations in relation to indorsements must be carefully observed:

Where notes transmitted for settlement were issued payable to order, and are held and transmitted by the original owners, they must be indorsed by them, "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," and bonds will issue in their name.

Where notes payable to order are held by other parties than the original owners, the notes must have the indorsement of the original owners, and also be indorsed by the present owners, "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

For notes issued in blank, indorsed "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," bonds will be issued to the parties transmitting them, and in such manner as they may direct.

When notes are indorsed or transmitted by an attorney, administrator, executor or other agent, they must be accompanied by a duly certified copy or certificate of the authority under which he acts; and in all cases by a letter stating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denomination of the Six per cent. Bonds wanted in exchange.

When Registered Bonds are ordered, parties should state at which of the following places they wish the interest paid, viz.: New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New-Orleans, Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati.
W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

PROPOSALS FOR $243,000 JERSEY CITY SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Banking-House of Fisk & Hatch, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, and at the Comptroller's Office, City Hall, Jersey City, until TUESDAY, Aug. 30, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for two hundred and forty-three thousand dollars of the Jersey City Loan for war purposes, authorized by act of Legislature of New-Jersey, Feb. 19, 1864, and by resolution of the Common Council of Jersey City, passed Aug. 9, and approved Aug. 12, 1864.

These bonds will be coupon bonds, one thousand dollars each, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year, at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, New-York, or at the Hudson County Bank, Jersey City, the principal of said bonds payable November 1, 1889.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the City Treasurer at the Hudson County Bank the sums awarded to them, respectively, when they will receive from him a receipt to be exchanged for the bonds when prepared. Interest will be allowed from the date of deposit.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Jersey City Loan for War Purposes," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to "A. A. Gaddis, Chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Common Council of Jersey City."

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they deem it to the interest of the city, and no bids at less than par will be considered.
A. A. GADDIS,
THOS. B. DECKER,
WM. H. NAFEW,
Committee on Finance.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,

Receive subscriptions for the 7 3-10 notes, and 10-40 bonds, allowing the full Government commission of ¼ per cent., convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.
The whole commission of One-quarter of One Per Cent. allowed to parties subscribing through this Bank to the 10.40 Loan, as well as to the new 7 3.10 Loan.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.
FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN,

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.
FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.
The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GREAT JOKES AT A GREAT DISCOUNT.—The fourth number of the PHUNNIEST ready in a few days. All who enjoy a good hearty laugh, and who do not wish to deprive their families of that privilege, should at once invest their legal tender shinplasters in this "phunniest" of phun. Hurrah for the sham democracy and Lincoln. Expeditionists shown up in this Phunniest.

HOW TO BE A GENTLEMAN.—READ that excellent handbook, indispensable for all.
HOW TO WRITE. HOW TO BEHAVE.
HOW TO TALK. HOW TO DO BUSINESS.
One handsome 12mo. vol., 600 pages, sent by first post for $2 25. Agents wanted. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

SHOW CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER-plated, white metal, black walnut, &c. All kinds in stock. Old show cases taken in exchange. [illegible] No. 1[illegible] Chatham-st.

HOTELS.

EVERETT HOUSE,
UNION-SQUARE, N. Y.

The undersigned beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public that, after the 24th of August, the above house will be conducted upon the EUROPEAN PLAN.

The house has been thoroughly renovated, and we are now prepared to let apartments for the Winter.

The location, the size and comfort of the rooms of this hotel are unsurpassed.
C. H. KERNER & W. B. BORROWS.

WOODLAWN HOTEL, ON THE BLOOMINGDALE ROAD, between 105th and 107th sts., so long the popular and favorite hotel, and particularly so under the administration of Capt. Wiley, has recently been sold to parties who are now putting it in complete order, extending the buildings and beautifying the grounds, with a view of commanding a tenant that will again bring it into popular favor. The location is not surpassed on this island; seven miles from City Hall, with wood and river scenery unequaled.

FOR SALE.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated in Montclair, N. J., on Orange Mountain, ¾ mile north of Llewellen Park, commanding the entire view from Piermont to Sandy Hook, including New-York City and Bay; ¾ mile from Montclair Depot: 1 hour (15 miles) from New-York; 7 trains per day; the finest natural formation of land for a building site in the vicinity of New York, containing lawn, grove, garden, fine mountain spring, with from 6 to 20 acres land, as wanted. The house is new, containing 16 rooms, with every modern improvement; hot and cold water throughout; butler's pantry, bath-room, laundry, water-closet, marble mantels and wash-bowls, furnace, &c. Terms satisfactory. For full particulars apply to H. NASON, No. 3 Bowling-green.

FOR SALE.—AN ENTIRE FRONT ON FIFTH-av., south of the Central Park,
Also, ½ front on Broadway, between 42d and 43d-sts., a portion improved.
Also, entire front on Broadway, between 43d and 44th streets.
Also, entire Block between 9th and 10th avs., near Central Park, suitable for immediate improvement.
Also, Lots on Broadway, south of the Central Park.
Also, an entire front on 4th or Park-av., between 39th and 40th sts. (12 lots.)
Also, Lots on the principal streets and avenues.
For particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house, with one acre of ground and stable, in Poughkeepsie. The house is built of brick, size 34x44, with front piazza 12x44, and extension 20x30, with gas, water-closet, bath, tank, range and heater, and has just been papered and painted and put in thorough repair. The carpets are new, velvet and Brussels, and furniture but very slightly worn. The grounds are well stocked with the choicest fruit trees, and in full bearing. Price $21,000 cash. For photographic view and particulars apply to SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE LIME QUARry, lime mill and kilns, with extensive water power and a large flouring and feed mill. The property is situated at Wilbur, Ulster County, near Rondout Creek. The water power never fails, and the location is one of the best in the State. Apply to DANIEL E. DONOVAN, Esq., on the premises, or to P. C. Bulkley, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

STEAM PAPER MILL FOR SALE—AT Coshocton, Ohio. Main building 41x80 feet, with three additions, three rag engines, two steam-engines, 50-inch cylinder machine. The mill is new and capable of making nearly all kinds of paper. Now running on straw wrapping. For further particulars inquire of W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

RYE.—FOR SALE, A PLACE OF ABOUT 17 acres, on the main road, 1½ miles from depot; house contains nine bed-rooms, parlor, dining-room, &c.; abundance of shade and fruit trees. For further particulars, inquire of W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st.

AT SOUTH NORWALK—FOR SALE—A house of 12 rooms and outbuildings, nearly new; the yards, gardens and adjacent ground, all laid out in English style, with extensive variety of fruit, 10 minutes' walk from depot of 15 trains per day; prospect to Sound pleasant. Address J. FERRIS, Ely's block. Price $4,000.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HANDSOME FIRST-class brown-stone house, situated in 60th-st., near Lexington-av.; also, two first-class small brown-stone houses; price $8,000 and $8,500. Inquire of A. KENNEDY & SON, No. 126 East 35th-st.

FOR SALE—A CORNER HOUSE AND LOT ON 5th av., south of 34th-st., in good order; price $55,000. Also, a corner on 5th-av., with stable attached, in good order; price $80,000. For permits and particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT PELHAM, WESTCHESTER CO., sixty acres of land; it is beautifully situated, and has a fine building site overlooking the adjacent country and Long Island Sound. Apply to WM. A. DUNCAN, southeast corner of Vesey and Church sts.

COUNTRY SEAT—FOR SALE, AT HYDE Park, Dutchess County, New-York, near the river, a mile and a half from depot. For price and full particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st. Price $20,000. If not sold, will be rented, furnished, for 3 years.

$200.000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, in sums to suit, for ten years or less time, on City or country property.
W. H. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM ONE HOUR FROM THE City; 114 acres. Will be sold cheap. Apply to E. SKINNER, No. 4 Morris-st., Jersey City.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—A farm of 20 or 30 acres, good land, well improved, within 30 miles of New-York and a mile and a half of railroad depot. New-Haven or Hudson River Railroad preferred. Address W. C. GRISWOLD, with description and price, Box No. 3,350 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A PHYSICIAN, AN OFFICE IN a private house. Would be willing to rent any suitable portion of it. Rent must be moderate; location to be central, no great distance from Union Square. Address Box No. 3,349 Post-Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—UNTIL 1st of May next, by a private family, in a desirable location. Address immediately EDWARD R. JONES, New-York City Mills, corner of Broome and Lewis sts.

WANTED—A SMALL, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, centrally located, until May 1, 1866, or longer; family three adults; possession in a month or two. Address M. F. L., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORner property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAVE YOUR COAL.

FISH'S PATENT COOKING-LAMP
cooks a meal of three articles at one time, at a cost of less than
TWO CENTS.

FISH'S PATENT NURSERY-LAMP,
commended by leading physicians as the best ever invented.

FISH'S PATENT KEROSENE GLUE-POT,
with which glue may be kept hot all day at a cost of
FIVE CENTS,
AND
FISH'S HEATING AND SHADE-SUPPORTING UNION ATTACHMENTS,
arranged to attach to a common kerosene lamp or gas-burner, for heating water and other fluids, and supporting a shade.

All of the above-named articles are manufactured and for sale by
THE KEROSENE LAMP-HEATER COMPANY,
NO. 206 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.
One door north of Maiden-lane.
Call and examine or send for a pamphlet. Address
WM. D. RUSSELL, President.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

WEDDING CARDS.
MRS. MRS. UNION. MISS LOVE.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

CORRUGATED AND RIDGED IRON HOUSES.—Notice is hereby given that the permission granted by me on the 10th day of September, 1863, to LAWRENCE B. VAIL, to make contracts for and construct houses of corrugated or ridged iron, under my patents, has been revoked, and all his rights and privileges under that permission have ceased; and any person contracting with him or erecting buildings or edifices of corrugated or ridged iron through him, after this date, will be rigidly prosecuted for infringment upon the patents held by me.
SAMUEL J. SEELY, Patentee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1864.
Persons desirous of erecting buildings on my patents, of any size or description, or parties wishing to purchase privileges for State, county or cities, will please apply to the inventor, SAMUEL J. SEELY, Reade-st., one door east of Centre, New-York.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS.—White rags 11 cents per pound, colored and woolens 3 cents, books and newspapers 8 cents, old brass 25 cents per pound, copper and pewter 32 cents per pound, lead 11 cents per pound, at No. 15 New-Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.
A. S. RICHARDS & CO.,
will sell on
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31, AT 10½ O'CLOCK,
at their store,
NO. 44 CORTLANDT-ST.,
a full and complete assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
comprising almost every kind of men's, women's, misses and children's wear. Catalogues are now ready.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1864.

This company will hold their nineteenth regular monthly auction on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 35 William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,
TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,
embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of September next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the company.

The terms and conditions will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known at time and place of sale. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al. to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine-shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and, also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars; 40 flat-freight cars, 12 hand-cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.
DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JULY 28, 1864.

A. JOURNEAY,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT
In Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds, &c.,
Office No. 8 Pine-st.
Will give personal attention to sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds, &c., at Exchange Salesroom or by private contract.
Executors', trustees' and other sales solicited.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, TUESDAY, Aug. 30, 1864, at 12 o'clock, in front of their store, No. 37 Nassau-st., three very fine colts from the best trotting stock in the country; also, a very fine milch cow, as follows: 1 two year old sorrel gelding, sired by Jupiter of Long Island, warranted sound in every particular; two bay geldings, 2 and 3 years old, full brothers, sired by Black Hawk, warranted sound; red milch cow, 4 years old, of full blood, cross Alderny and Durham. The above are from the farm of one of our first stock breeders, and can be implicitly relied upon as described.

NEW-ROCHELLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—The undersigned will sell at public auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described property, part of the estate of the late Mary Flandrau, deceased, viz.: One plot of ground, with house, barn and outhouses attached, containing six acres of ground; and one plot, with house, barn, &c., containing two acres of ground, situated on Pelham-road and Weyman's-av., near the Neptune House, and offering facilities for salt water bathing and boating. WM. FLANDRAU, Administrator.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

BY M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, PHILADELPHIA.—Peremptory sale at Philadelphia Exchange, Sept. 13, 1864, of a tract of 532 acres Anthracite Coal land, on the Mine Hill Railway, Schuylkill County, Penn. For Maps, &c., apply to LATHROP & WAINWRIGHT, No. 43 Wall-st., N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INCLOSed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until THURSDAY, Sept. 8, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M.:

For regulating and grading Sixty-fourth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues;

For regulating and grading Seventy-sixth-street, between Fifth-avenue and East River;

For regulating and grading Tenth-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Forty-fourth streets;

For curb, gutter and flagging Forty-sixth-street, between Broadway and North River;

For filling sunken lots between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, one hundred feet east of First-avenue.

For filling sunken lots north side of Seventy-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues;

For raising and repairing the pier foot of Thirty-fourth-street, North River;

For widening and repairing Pier foot of Laight-street, North River;

For excavating and finishing basement of house of Engine Company No. 22.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, Aug 29, 1864.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, No. 124 State-st., Albany, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 M. TUESDAY, the 6th of September next, for building a U. S. Hospital, consisting of about twenty-five hundred lineal feet of one and two-story wooden buildings, to be located near Troy, N. Y.

Plans and specifications of these buildings can be seen at this office. GEO. H. WEEKS,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY OR TWENTY FIVE YEARS—A double house, with about 60 feet of front on 5th-av., near the Fifth-av. Hotel. The location is one of the best in the City for business, to which it will doubtless soon be appropriated. The dwelling is large and elegant, and can be converted for business purposes at comparative small cost. Ground rent $10,000 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

A FURNISHED, FIRST-CLASS, FULL front, high-stoop, four-story, brown-stone house; new; near Madison-av.; furniture, location, &c., the best the City can afford. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 292½ 4th-av.

TO LET.—A LARGE STORE AND CELLAR, NO. 332 Bleecker-st. A good business place (except liquors) for furniture, plumbing and gas fixtures, bedding, or other staple goods; rent low. Inquire of P. BRUSH, No. 108 Bedford-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 10 to 3 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1, will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
B. W. BULL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of BROADMEADOW & STOUT, of No. 91 Barclay-st., New-York, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

The business hereafter will be conducted by JOHN W. STOUT, who is alone empowered to collect all debts due the said firm, and who will pay all outstanding liabilities of the same.
JAMES BROADMEADOW,
JOHN W. STOUT.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1864.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED
AS
VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY AND NAVY.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

For three years—County	$300
For three years—Government	300
Total	$600
For two years—County	$200
For two years—Government	200
Total	$400
For one year—County	$170
For one year—Government	100
Total	$270

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a recruit for either two or three years, will receive in hand money	$20
For one year	$100

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES.
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

County—For three years	$300
County—For two years	200
County—For one year	170

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a substitute for either two or three years, will receive in hand money	$35
For one year	$100

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one of the following reasons:
1. That he is an alien.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.

Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.

Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 16, 1864.

THE LARGEST BOUNTY FOR VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES.

20,000 ONE-YEAR MEN WANTED FOR VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Cash bounty paid	$170
Hand money paid to the person bringing the recruit to enlist	100

If the recruit presents himself, or if the substitute is presented by the person for whom he goes as substitute, he (the recruit) will receive—

Cash bounty	$170
And the hand money	100
Total	$270

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1864.

THE DRAFT.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—GENTLEMEN RESIDing in the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, comprising the Eighth Congressional District of the State, will be furnished promptly with alien substitutes and their exemption papers, (for three years,) correctly procured, by forwarding their orders to the office of the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Money payable only when the representative is furnished and the exemption papers secured. Ladies wishing to send a representative to the army will have their orders promptly attended to and will have precedence. The Eighth District, under the superintendence of Capt. B. F. Manierre, Provost-Marshal, is furnishing more men in this way than any other District in the State, and with continued energy will probably fill its quota without a draft. Most of the representatives have been procured by the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, office No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them mustered and exemption papers procured (for three years) from the Provost-Marshal of their district, by calling and leaving the number of their residence at the Merchants', Bankers' and General Volunteer and Substitute Association office, No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

DRAFT INSURANCE OFFICE, NO. 247 BROADWAY.

Insures against Draft for one hundred and fifty dollars, in all loyal States.

Premiums not paid until after Draft and Substitutes furnished.

This office affords all parties liable to Draft exemption for one hundred and fifty dollars premium.

Agents wanted in each county. A commission of ten per cent. allowed.

P. S.—Send for circulars giving full particulars.
ALFRED KERSHAW, Proprietor.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty (dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

DRAFT INSURANCE OFFICE, No. 247 BROADWAY.—Insurance against draft for one year, $150; for two years, $200; for three years, $250, in all the States. Premiums not to be paid until after the draft. This office affords all those liable to the draft an opportunity to procure a substitute, in case they are drafted, for the above-named premiums. Agents wanted. Commission 10 per cent.
Send for circulars giving full particulars.
ALFRED KERSHAW, Proprietor.

ADVICE TO RECRUITS.—IF YOU THINK of enlisting in the army or navy, you will find no more convenient or liberal office to go for information, large bounties and honorable treatment, than MILTON & CO., No. 208 Broadway.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINE WANTED.

Wanted to purchase, a 10 horse-power engine, with or without a boiler. A party having a second-hand engine, in good order, can find a cash purchaser by addressing GEO. M. NEWTON, No. 62 William-st.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

BOILERS FOR SALE.—TWO BOILERS, 30 BY 1 feet, with two 16-inch flues; also, two locomotive boilers, 40 horse-power. Engines, boilers and machinery bought and sold. JOHN STUART, No. 198 Broadway.

STEAMBOAT ENGINE FOR SALE.—ONE steamboat engine, (crosshead,) 51-inch cylinder and 10 feet stroke, with boilers, pipe, &c., complete. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, No. 4 Dey-st. Works, Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope, machinery, &c.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.
The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.
Application will be made for a new certificate.
The finder is requested to return the same to
WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 29 William-st.

LOST.—THE LADY WHO LOST HER POCKET-book at No. 205 Greenwich-st., Aug. 29, will please call as soon as possible and give the full particulars about it. There is a man who found one answering to it as far as we know. J. A. CURRIER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. [illegible] City Hall. JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE.
Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists. Price $1 50 per box.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,369 N. Y. Post-office.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.—Coughs, colds, irritation of the throat, bronchitis, and all temporary affections of the throat and lungs cured by the ANTI-BRONCHITIS, discovered by a Doctor who cured himself after many years of suffering. Sold at No. 356 Broadway, or sent by mail on receipt of $1, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 5,103 Post-office, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations. Fu[illegible] consult directly Dr POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, stricture, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th-av., between 10th and 11th. sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

165 BOWERY.—M. G. WEDGER, CLAIRVOYant, unveils the mysteries of futurity, prescribes medicines for all diseases; losses, lucky numbers, &c.

DR. HAMMOND'S NEW WORK. THE only reliable one—ESPECIALLY for males. [illegible] WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, OR two single gentlemen of quiet habits and good social position, can have board and good rooms in a most desirable location in a private family of four, no children, by addressing Box No. 388 Post-office. Tobacco chewers and smokers need not apply.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DEsires board for himself, wife and two daughters, 13 and 6 years of age; a private family in the neighborhood of 5th or Madison avs. preferred; if approved the rooms would be engaged for the Winter, from Oct. 1. Address with full particulars, H. S. S., Box No. 142 P. O. N. Y.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING MORE room than they require, would accommodate one or two gentlemen with or without board; location central, near Broadway. Apply at No. 164 Elm-st., between Broome and Grand sts.

A CHOICE OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, en suite, is now offered to first-class gentlemen only, in house No. 28 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., three blocks above Madison-square.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN BE ACCOMmodated with room and board in a private family, all the comforts of a home and no other boarders. Inquire at No. 537 7th-av.

WANTED FOR THE WINTER—A PARLOR and bedroom for two ladies; second floor preferred; between 14th and 30th sts. and 4th and 6th avs.; references given and required. Address Box 4,340 Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON..........3,204 tons.... 900-horse power
LAFAYETTE..........3,204 tons.... 900-horse power
EUGENIE..........(Afloat).... 900-horse power
FRANCE..........(Building).... 900-horse power
NAPOLEON III..........(Building)...1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
LAFAYETTE........WEDNESDAY..........Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY..........Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE........WEDNESDAY..........Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY..........Dec. 7.
First Cabin, (including table wine)..........$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)..........$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Shaw.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
LOUISIANA—Prowse..........Saturday, Sept. 10.
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking..........Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA—Shaw..........Saturday, Oct. 8
ERIN—Grace..........Saturday, Oct. 22.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $50 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA..........SATURDAY..........Sept.
EDINBURGH..........SATURDAY..........Sept. 13
CITY OF WASHINGTON...SATURDAY..........Sept 10

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	31
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR......Bell..........Saturday, Sept. 17.
MORNING STAR......Hepburn..........Saturday, Sept. 24.
GUIDING STAR......Knapp..........Saturday, Oct. 1.
EVENING STAR......Bell..........Saturday, Oct. 15.
MORNING STAR......Hepburn..........Saturday, Oct. 22.
GUIDING STAR......Knapp..........Saturday, Oct. 29.
DAY STAR..........(Building).
At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, and the *Day Star* 2,778, Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other Steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship
NORTH STAR,
A. G. JONES, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
SATURDAY, Sept. 3, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship COSTA RICA will succeed the NORTH STAR, and will sail Sept. 13.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE.
FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and elegant U. S. mail steamship
NORTH AMERICAN,
2,000 tons burden,
CHAS. MARSHMAN, Commander,

will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 13 North River. The NORTH AMERICAN is the sister ship to the well-known steamship CONTINENTAL.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO.
GEO. W. COUCH, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 10th September, MONDAY, 10th October.

Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and elegant United States Mail steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
JAMES H. WINCHESTER, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13 North River for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class U. S. mail steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
CAPTAIN JOHN A. POST,

Will leave Pier 9, North River, as above, on SATURDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 P. M. precisely.

The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.

For passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—THE CUNARD steamship KEDAR, Capt. MUIR, will sail on WEDNESDAY, 31st instant. Cabin passage $80, gold or its equivalent. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, Pier No. 2 North River, New-York.

For description of the routes and further information apply at office Pier No. 2 North River, or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

FROM NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN—FAMILY EXCURSION ACROSS THE BAY.—By the steamer JESSE HOYT, every day (Sunday excepted) from foot of Murray-st., New-York, at 10:30 A. M., and from foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at 11 A. M., thence through the Narrows and lower Bay to Port Monmouth, will thence, at 12:30 P. M., return to Brooklyn and New-York.

Excursion tickets for the round trip, 75 cents; children under ten years of age, half price.

IRON WORK.

TITAN IRON WORKS,
HENRY STEELE & SON, AGENTS,
Wayne-st. (bet. Greene and Washington),
Jersey-City, N. J.,

Manufacture to order every description of castings and machinery,

Railroad equipments, mill and mining machinery, &c.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 12.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York. Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
14 miles from New-York, on the Hudson.

This School will begin its second year on the 19th of September next.

Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, or from Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place.

NEW SCHOOL UP TOWN.
THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.

An English, French and Classical School for Boys, on the corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av.,
Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal,
will open MONDAY, Sept. 12.

Circulars containing full information may be had by addressing the Principal at Farmington, Conn., before Sept. 1. After that date he may be seen at his school-rooms, No. 683 6th-av.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

The fifty-third term of this French and English Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

For board and tuition, apply to the Principal, at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st.
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President.
Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals.
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

THE ABBOT INSTITUTE,
PARK-AVE., CORNER OF THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.
The Autumn Session will commence Thursday, Sept. 15.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY.—The sixth annual session will commence on the 14th of September, in the new and commodious building No. 252 Clinton-st., corner of Degraw. During the Summer vacation rooms for some two hundred pupils have been completed, with painting-room, laboratory, and every facility for the most thorough and efficient institution.
A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS ARE deposited for *free* use of parents in bookstore No. 130 Grand-st., near Broadway. A record of qualification of teachers is also kept here. This is invaluable to principals, school-officers and others who seek good teachers. Teachers who desire positions are invited to call or send for "Application Form."
SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.

A FRENCH LADY, EDUCATED IN PARIS, having several hours daily to dispose of, would wish to employ them in giving French lessons, either in young ladies' schools or in private families. The lady would prefer remaining permanently in the school or family. The best of references given. Address L. M., Box No. 2949 Post-office.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st. and King's Bridge Road. The classes will commence only on Sept. 12. Boarders may be admitted after the 5th. Circulars at No. 57 Cedar-st., and at Nos. 701 and 913 Broadway.
N. A. LESPINASSE, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school (English and French) for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS'. Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1864. Circulars can be obtained on application to the Principal, and at the bookstore of D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

GOLDSMITH'S PENMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING, &c., NO. 756 BROADWAY.—Secure your instruction for the Fall term at half price, by entering your names this month. The full prices will positively be resumed Sept. 1. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Communications addressed to Miss BEAN, No. 21 Brevoort-place, will receive prompt attention.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 952 Broadway.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.—FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 70 Madison-avenue. This institution, founded in New-York in 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REOPEN their boarding and day school for young ladies, at New-Rochelle, Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., or by addressing Miss HENDERSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY SCHOOL.—A classical, commercial and military boarding-school for boys, College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal.

GREENWICH, CONN.—THE FALL TERM OF the Greenwich Institute, an English and classical school for boys under 14 years of age, will begin Sept. 13. Military drill practiced. For circulars, apply to
HARRY PECK, Principal.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMMERCIAL and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 236 West 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MISS MATHEWS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, White Plains, N. Y., will reopen on the first MONDAY in September.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH L. I., opens MONDAY, Sept. 5.
E. T. MACK, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on the FIRST TUESDAY in September.

THE MISSES PALACHE WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School on Monday, Sept. 12, at No. 174 West 37th-st.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Newburgh, N. Y.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., for young ladies will open Sept. 12. For particulars apply to the Principal, C. AIKEN.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—FLUSHING, L. I.—Boarding School for boys. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, on the Hudson, N. Y. The Fall term of this collegiate school for young ladies will commence on the 8th of September, with a full corps of professors and teachers.

For admission, or circulars, with full particulars. Address L. D. & C. T. MANSFIELD, Principals.

BROOKLYN
YOUNG LADIES' PRIVATE SCHOOL.

Mr. GEORGE CALLENDER BRACKETT, a graduate of Harvard College, will open a school for young ladies at No. 150 Atlantic-st., in Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864.

It is his intention to limit his school to such a number that each pupil shall come under his personal supervision. Particular attention will be made to insure a thorough knowledge of the English branches and Latin, and competent teachers will be provided in the modern languages.

Mr. Brackett may be found at his rooms on and after Sept. 8, between the hours of 11 and 2.

REFERENCES.

Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D., Pres. of Harv. Coll., Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., LL. D., Harv. Coll., Francis Bowen, A. M., Harv. Coll., Henry W. Torrey, A. M., Harv. Coll., Francis J. Child, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., Geo. M. Lane, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., F. A. Farley, D. D., Brooklyn, R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Brooklyn. Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn, Rev. H. Blanchard, Brooklyn, Marcus Spring, Esq., New-York, A. A. Low, Esq., Brooklyn, Isaac H. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, John W. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, Walter S. Griffith, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. C. Ripley, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. S. Stephenson, Esq., Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The seventh annual term of this institution will commence at the Law School Buildings, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, 1864.

The course of study embraces two years. Graduates are admitted to the bar without further examination.

Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Law School Buildings, or by addressing
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Professor of Municipal Law.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI

Respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she will open an English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy Park, and one block from Union-square. Applications made personally or by letter to the above address will receive prompt attention.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 Fifth-Avenue, N. Y.,
Will reopen (102d term,) WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

The institute comprises three departments, the preparatory, academic and collegiate. For circulars, catalogues or further information, apply at the institute, or address
HENRY M. PIERCE, President.

PRIVATE CLASSES IN STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGE.
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,

Year commences Sept. 15. For particulars, see circulars.
JOSIAH CLARK,
Late Principal of Williston Seminary.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Mme. C. MEARS, No. 224 Madison-av., second door from 38th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

A select boarding and day school.

"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Englewood, N. J., near New-York City. Next quarter commences Sept. 21.
J. A. FOWLER, } Principals.
W. B. DWIGHT, }

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
Middletown Point, New-Jersey.

Next Session commences Sept. 6. For circulars, address HENRY SABIN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'

French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., FORMERLY Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and late Rector of Trinity School, New-York, intends to reopen his school for boys, at No. 53½ West 32d-st., northeast corner of Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 19. He will then be joined by his brother, Rev. A. P. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford, and late Rector of St. Michael's Church, Brattleboro', Vt. They will give their unremitting personal attention to the instruction and training of their pupils. They refer to Right Rev. H. Potter, Rev. Drs. Dix, Haight, Tuttle, Eigenbrodt, Mahan, S. R. Johnson, Howard Crosby; Prof. B. Drisler, Messrs. R. B. Minturn, J. H. Swift, W. Alex. Smith, G. M. Ogden, Alf. Ogden, W. M. Evarts, Geo. Folsom, Alf. Schermerhorn, Howard Potter, L. M. Rutherfurd, and many others. Circulars may be obtained at the school, as above, or by addressing Mr. C. D. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, will reopen Sept. 7, and offer the highest advantages in the solid and ornamental branches. H. Coffin, Esq., No. 12 Gold-st., once connected with the Institution, will furnish catalogues; as also, J. P. Worstell, Esq., No. 254 Broadway.
Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal and Proprietor.

ENGLEWOOD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ENGLEWOOD, N. J., NEAR NEW-YORK.—Preparatory school for colleges and scientific schools. Principals—AUGUSTUS KURSTEINER, M. D., GEORGE S. GRAY, A. M. For circulars apply to Horace Ripley, Esq., No. 244 Pearl-st., or to A. Kursteiner, Englewood, New-Jersey.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—Miss CLARA C. HARRISON and Miss MARY A. RANNEY, Principals of Day Department, and Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, Principal of the Boarding Department, will open their School Sept. 14, at No. 141 Montague-st., Brooklyn. For particulars, apply for circulars.

BROOKLYN.—MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The building in Green-av., having been found insufficient, (152 pupils only could be received last year,) the school has been removed to No. 111 Oxford-st., a few doors south of Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box [illegible] 695, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

THE MISSES HALSEY'S, [illegible] 233 WEST 50th-st., will reopen their English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, on MONDAY, the 12th day of September. For circulars, etc., apply at the school after Sept. 5.

THE MORRISTOWN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE for young men, will reopen on the 2d of September. For circulars, apply at the Lafarge House, or to Col. J. G. ANGLADE, Superintendent, Morristown, N. J.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, ORANGE, N. J.—A Family Boarding School, for 15 boys. Reopens Sept. 5. For circulars, apply to S. SCHERMERHORN, No. 130 Grand-st., or to WILLIAM S. HALL, Principal.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. Collegiate course three years; highest advantages for music; mountain scenery; home comforts unsurpassed. Address Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP, Principal.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. Application may be made at any time.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, SAUGERTIES, N. Y.—A select and limited Family Boarding School, of very first class. Six teachers. Reopens Sept. 7. For circulars, apply to Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARRINGTON, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 38th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

DON BERNARD'S FRENCH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, Boarding and Day School, reopens Sept. 20, at No. 14 Madison-av. Mme. Don BERNARD nee De ROCHEFERMOY, Principal.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on the 20th of September, at No. 74 West 21st-st.

MRS. GRIFFITTS WILL REOPEN HER classes for young ladies at No. 118 West 36th-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES HUBBARD WILL REOPEN their School No. 323 4th-av., Sept. 14.

INSTRUCTION.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.
DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

A FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Chilton Hill, Elizabeth, N. J.
J. YOUNG, Principal.
The Fall session begins Sept. 5. Terms $300 a year.

C. H. RIVERS'

Dancing Academy, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 6.
Send for a circular.

PUPILS RECEIVED FOR POPULAR BOARDING-SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.—*Principals* furnished with accomplished *Teachers* for any department of *instruction.* All *Teachers* wishing positions should forward specifications. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 713 Broadway, N. Y.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 609 Broadway, gentlemen or boys can have practical private instruction, and become quick at figures, rapid, stylish business writers and practical book-keepers, in the shortest possible time.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. They can receive from four to six pupils as boarders.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—(Primary, Commercial and Classical,) reopens Sept. 12. Circulars at the University. 7th-av. cars pass the School.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 146 East 13th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

REV. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys, at No. 144 Broadway, corner of 26th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

TEACHERS.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, QUALIFIED by experience and inclination, desires to have the education of six pupils only, to prepare for business, or for a professional life. Hours of instruction from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M. Rooms central and convenient. This is an opportunity seldom met with. Refers to his private pupils, and to Rev John A. Paddock, of St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, and to Rev. Samuel R. Ely, of Roslyn, L. I. For further particulars call at my residence in the evenings, No. 248 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, A PUPIL of one of the first educational institutions of the City of Paris, from whence she has just arrived, desires to find a situation in a school or family, or to give lessons in the French language and elementary instruction on the piano. She has had considerable experience in teaching. She can offer the best references, both in Paris and New-York. Apply to E. FEZANDIE, No. 10 Union-square, New-York.

A RARE CHANCE FOR AN ENTERPRISING TEACHER.—The good will of a highly prosperous boarding-school for boys, in New-England, will be sold cheap; the buildings and grounds will be leased for a term of years; immediate possession given. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 1,316, stating where an interview can be had.

A LADY, WHO HAS BEEN SIX YEARS in Paris and Germany, wishes a situation either as governess or teacher in a school—latter preferred; would teach preparatory classes in English, French—which she speaks with facility—and German. Address M. L. C., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY wishes to give private instruction to one or two pupils in Classical, Mathematical or English studies. Would prepare young men to meet the requirements for admission to any College. Address HARVARD, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN, TEACHER OF ENGLISH branches and mathematics, of several years' experience, a thorough disciplinarian, who can give the most satisfactory reference in regard to success in teaching, desires a situation. Address TEACHER, Newburgh, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND college, a situation as teacher, or a position in some mercantile house or other business where talents of his order could be employed; best of references. Address Post-office Box No. 518, Saco, Me.

WANTED—AS A RESIDENT GOVERNESS, IN one of the first schools of the City, a German lady, fully competent to teach her own language. Apply to Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 758 Broadway.

WANTED—A PARISIAN LADY TO RESIDE IN the house, and to teach her native language, in a Ladies' Select School. Apply for two days, to
Mrs. H. T. SIMONS, No. 175 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A CHORISTER AND ORGANIST TO furnish first-class music for a Methodist Church in this City. Apply by letter, with good reference, to
W. JOHNSTON, No. 274 Bowery.

WANTED—A LADY TO TEACH THE ENGLISH Branches and Music to advanced pupils, in a private school in this City. Only thorough teachers need apply at No. 66 Hammond-st., near Bleecker.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY, who has had considerable experience as a teacher of the English branches. Address R. D., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A LADY, WHO HAS TAUGHT in the Primary Department of a public school for several years, a situation in a private school. Address G. L., Williamsburgh Post-office, L. I.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL ROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.
WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P.M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 9 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 6:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

WHILE YOU HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY
AS ITS LIFE IS UNCERTAIN,
COME AND SEE
A LIVING WHALE,
A LIVING WHALE,
A LIVING WHALE,
Captured and brought to this City from the Coast of Labrador,
BY LAND!—ALIVE!!
AT AN ENORMOUS EXPENSE,

STILL ANOTHER GRAND PANTOMIME.
NOVEL! INTERESTING! AMUSING!
COMIC AND MELODRAMATIC.
AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK.
JOCKO, JOCKO, JOCKO,
JOCKO, OR JOCKO,
THE BRAZILIAN APE.
TONY DENIER..........JOCKO
MR. C. K. FOX, MR. M. GROSSI, ANDERSON,
MLLE. ERNESTINE AND LOUISE.
A. GOODWIN AND L. COLLINS.
DUOTERPSICHOREANCLODOPTOMISTS.

EXHIBITION EVERY MORNING, AT 11 O'CLOCK, in Lecture-room, without additional charge, of HERR NADOLSKI'S WONDERFUL CABINET.

THE GRAND ORCHESTRION
will play at short intervals, Day and Evening.
MARVELOUS LIVING AFRICAN MUD FISH.
GIANTS, DWARFS, ALBINOS, AND A MILLION OTHER CURIOSITIES.

30,000 feet of fresh air per minute diffused through the house.

Admission 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

Advance in the price of Admission to commence MONDAY, Sept. 5.

ENGAGED FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY,
AND TO APPEAR MONDAY, SEPT. 5,
GEN. TOM THUMB and WIFE, COMMODORE NUTT and MINNIE WARREN,

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

It has ever been a source of pride to me (regardless of extraordinary attractions and immense expenditures) to be able to say "*Admission to all only 25 cents.*" And until that sum became in value LESS THAN 10 CENTS IN COIN, and the expenses of the Museum, by reason of the appreciated value of everything considerably more than doubled, I persistently declared *my price unalterable.* But greatly to my regret I now find myself compelled to do one of two things, viz.: either reduce the value of my attractions or slightly increase my prices. The first I cannot do, for I would sooner close the Museum than feel that I cannot *at any cost* secure every attainable novelty. To choose, therefore, the other alternative, becomes a matter of necessity, and I here announce that on and after Monday, Sept. 5, five cents will be added to the price of admission, and a like sum to reserved seats. The price of admission for children under ten remains as heretofore at 15 cents, and I shall most gladly return to my old figures when the state of the currency will again permit me to show *all for* a quarter.

The public's humble servant, P. T. BARNUM.

WALLACK'S.
Mr. WALLACK

Has the honor to announce that his theatre will open for the regular FALL AND WINTER SEASON ON OR ABOUT the 15th of September. The house will be renovated and improved, the comfort and convenience of the public provided for in every way. The season will commence with a COMEDY never acted here. The second production will be a ROMANTIC DRAMA, partly historical, to be followed by other novelties in quick succession.

THE COMPANY

Comprises all the GREAT TALENT which composed it at the close of the last most BRILLIANT SEASON, and others new to the NEW-YORK STAGE. Particulars will be given in future advertisements.

STALL SEATS, $1 50. Reserved Seats in Dress Circle, $1.

PARQUETTE AND DRESS CIRCLE, 75 cts. FAMILY CIRCLE, 30 cts.

DUE NOTICE WILL BE GIVEN OF THE OPENING OF THE BOX OFFICE.

VICTORIA REGIA, THE GIANT WATER LILIES OF THE TROPIC ZONE, never yet on exhibition in this country, now in full blossom, with large and beautiful constructed leaves, 18 feet in circumference, open for exhibition, for only a short time, daily, from 7 A. M. till sunset, in the large Victoria Glass-house, at West 59th st., near the corner of 8th-av., junction of Broadway and Central Park.

Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.
E. BALLCKE, Proprietor.
H. MARTIN, Manager.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST!
THE QUICKEST!
THE SAFEST!
THE MOST DIRECT
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH!"
The Magnificent Steamer COMMONWEALTH,
Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS,
The Elegant Steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Capt. J. C. GEER,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River (foot of Cortlandt-st.) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. In Summer and in Winter, in storm and in calm, the COMMONWEALTH and PLYMOUTH ROCK invariably make the passage.

Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

SURE CONNECTIONS

made with Newport, the Watering Places on the North and South shores in Massachusetts, the Great Eastern routes for Maine, and for the White Mountains.

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harnden's Express office, No. 74 Broadway, and
No. 115 West-st., New-York,
No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent,
Merchants' Navigation and Transportation Co.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.

The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London; returning, leaves Bridgeport every MONDAY MORNING, at 20 minutes to 8 o'clock on the arrival of the cars; also every night at 11 o'clock, P. M., except Saturday and Sunday night. Freight received on the wharf all day for Bridgeport, and all stations on the Naugatuck Railroads.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassy point, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., Newburgh, at 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:23; Cozzens, 7:40; Grassypoint, 8:25; arriving in New-York at 10:30.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton: the MARY POWELL leaves from foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

STEAMBOAT WEST POINT FOR SALE, with or without the ferry property at Garrison. For particulars, apply to the undersigned.
HENRY W. BELCHER, Garrison, N. Y.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton. The NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30. Dey-st., at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45. Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTNER WANTED.—AN AMERICAN dentist, having a large and lucrative practice in one of the principal cities of Europe, is desirous of obtaining a partner. To a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, a first-class operator, over 30 years of age, of good general education, and cultivated manners, with or without money, this is a most favorable opportunity for permanent establishment. To a person without money (the other requisites being fulfilled) half the proceeds of his own labor in filling teeth will be given, the advertiser assuming all the expenses of the office. In case capital is furnished, a share in the entire business will be offered. Address with name and references until Sept. 7, DENTIST, care of Importers' and Traders' Insurance Company, No. 100 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—NEW PROPELLER TUG-boat at Buffalo, N. Y. Length over all, 62 feet; breadth, 14 feet; hold, 6¼ feet; diameter of cylinder, 16 inches; length of stroke, 18 inches; diameter of propeller wheel, 5 feet 8 inches. For particulars, inquire of DEVENPORT & NELSON, Vulcan Boiler Works, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF the clothing store No. 171½ Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J., formerly occupied by D. Leary, deceased. To any one wishing to engage in the business, a fine opportunity is here offered. Apply on the premises from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE GOOD-WILL OF A BOYS' school in New-England, now in a flourishing condition, of high reputation, established for ten years past, with school furniture, &c. Address H. T., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—RIGHT FOR GROVE'S PATENT DRAIN FLOW.—Plow-makers desiring to purchase a monopoly in this well-known improvement may apply at once to SNYDER & WALKER, 229 Broadway, N. Y.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 8 [illegible] and at [illegible]
JESSE G. KEYS.

AMUSEMENTS

BROADWAY THEATRE.
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST.
GEORGE WOOD..........Manager.
THE GREAT COMEDIAN,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
In Buckstone's laughable and celebrated comedy
MARRIED LIFE.
Entirely new scenery, new furniture, new appointments.
HENRY DOVE..........MR. JOHN E. OWENS.

Supported by G. D. Chaplin, C. P. De Groot, Thos. Owens, George Metkiff, Miss Alice Placide, Miss C. Adams, Miss Nellie Johnson, Mrs. G. F. Tyrrell.

THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.
MR. JOHN E. OWENS.....as.....SOLON SHINGLE.
Prices of admission as in former advertisement.

WINTER GARDEN.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

The public are respectfully informed that in consequence of the unprecedented enthusiasm and delight with which

MR. J. S. CLARKE

is nightly received in his great comic characters of Major de Boots and Cousin Joe, by crowded and brilliant audiences, The opening performances will be repeated every night until further notice.

On Tuesday night will be presented, for the TWELFTH time Sterling Coyne's great comedy of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
and Buckstone's farce of
THE ROUGH DIAMOND.
Mr. J. S. Clarke..........as..........Major De Boots
Mr. J. S. Clarke..........as..........Cousin Joe

supported by Mesdames Chanfrau, Sedley Brown, Misses Mary Carr, Chester, Prestige; Messrs. C. Walcot, Jr. A. H. Davenport, Parkes, Williams, &c.

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 5, the prices of admission will be: Dress Circle and Parquette, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Family Circle, 30 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manageress..........Mrs. JOHN WOOD.
Stage Manager..........Mr. SELWYN.

Mrs. WOOD desires to inform her patrons, and the public in general, that the OLYMPIC will reopen for the Fall and Winter Season, on MONDAY, Sept. 5, 1864. Several novelties have been for some time in preparation, and will be presented during the season, in a style of unusual splendor. All the old favorites will appear and many new candidates for public favor. A programme of the entertainments will shortly be given.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress circle and parquette..........75
Balcony chairs and reserved seats..........$1 00
Orchestra seats..........1 50
Family circle..........30
Private boxes..........$10, $8, $6 each.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

HAZLETON BROTHERS.
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 84 Walker-st., New-York. All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able TO OFFER PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms No. 758 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE
ON INSTALLMENTS.

RAVEN & BACON,

Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $110 to $600 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.
MASON BROTHERS.

FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, N. Y. Peloubet's superior Harmoniums, $95 and $150; with pedals, $225 to $600. Instruments to let, or sold on installments.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—JOSEPH H. COTTEN *vs.* WILLIAM D. COOKE.—In pursuance of the judgment in this action, filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-fifth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, William W. Goodrich, Esq., Receiver, in the above action, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, number one hundred and eleven Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the fourteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, at twelve o'clock at noon, the lithograph stones of Cooke's New Map of North Carolina, constructed from an authentic survey, private contributions and authentic public documents, procured for the purpose, under a special resolution of the General Assembly of the State, by William D. Cooke, and all the right, title and interest that the said Cooke had in or to the same, on the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, or at any time subsequent thereto.
WM. W. GOODRICH.
Receiver, &c., No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
EDWARD VAN NESS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1864.
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BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 15, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the late incorporated Union Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the Union Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of the said (late) bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption, within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF ORANGE.—THE QUASSAICK BANK, Plaintiff, against GEORGE N. ASHBY, JAMES M. ASHBY and MARY ANN ASHBY, Defendants.—(Internal Revenue Stamp, 50 cents, canceled.)—Summons for Money.—(Com. Ser.)—To the above-named defendant, James M. Ashby: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, a copy of which is hereto annexed, and to serve a copy of your answer on us, at our office, No. 27 Second-street, Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for seven hundred and one dollars and nine cents, with interest, from July 6, 1864, besides costs.—Dated July 8, 1864.
MONELL & WARREN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Newburgh, N. Y.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the Clerk's Office of the County of Orange, at Goshen, in said county, on the twenty-third day of July, 1864.
MONELL & WARREN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
au16-law6wTu

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF ORANGE.—THE QUASSAICK BANK, Plaintiff, against JAMES M. ASHBY and MARY ANN ASHBY, Defendants.—Summons for money.—(Com. Ser.)—To the above-named defendant, James M. Ashby: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, a copy of which is hereto annexed, and to serve a copy of your answer on us at our office No. 27 Second-street, Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for six hundred and one dollars and five cents, with interest since June 4, 1864, besides costs.
MONELL & WARREN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Dated NEWBURGH, N. Y., June 13, 1864.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the Clerk's office of the County of Orange, at Goshen, in said county, on the 23d day of July, 1864.
MONELL & WARREN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
au16-law6wTu

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

[Continued from the First Page.]

high, when we struck; had it been otherwise, our vessel could not by any possibility been extricated. Had the occurrence been an intention on the part of the second mate, WM. BAXTER, on duty at the time, he could not have done better. Whether it was his intention or not to deliver us all to the hospitalities of Southern Libby's, is a matter undergoing investigation by the military authorities at Hilton Head. This much however is true, that for an hour before we struck our convoy, the *Admiral*, Capt. WM. B. EATON, had signaled us by rockets and by extinguishing his lights, which facts were at once reported to the second mate, BAXTER, then on duty in the pilot house, by Capt. PRENTISS and Lieut. HARRIS; but he paid not the slightest attention, nor recognized their importance, nor, indeed, asked any question, or make any observation, but continued straight on until we struck. Many affirm that the engineer shut off his steam as soon as the shock was felt, before the command of the bell from the pilot. Amongst the rebel officers who were permitted in the lower cabin aft there was exhibited, no doubt naturally enough, evidence of satisfaction at the prospect of relief and escape which seemed at hand. But there were other indications; the guard were all (without hint or order from authority) engaged in looking carefully to their arms, and could be heard the quiet expression of determination, "*Boys, we'll never go ashore, and under no circumstances shall all our prisoners.*" Treason was suspected by the soldiers, and many suggestions of instant justice had been offered in regard to the pilot BAXTER. Some time was spent trying to back our vessel off, but fruitlessly. We waited until the tide had risen, and then, after throwing overboard about thirty or forty tons of coal, and having an anchor set far out on starboard, capstan, &c., we again floated and steamed safely off. About two hours after daylight we discovered in the offing our convoy, the *Admiral*, which had missed us, and had promptly returned in search. It was her intention, if our position was beyond relief, to send boats to take crew, guard and prisoners aboard, and then blow up our transport. The *Admiral* was accompanied on her return to us by the gunboat ——.

Our convoy accompanied us to the light ship off harbor Hilton Head, where we anchored all the night of the 24th, waiting for a pilot. On the morning of the 25th we steamed in, and reported to Gen. FOSTER's officer delivered. By his order, the second mate BAXTER was immediately handcuffed, and ball and chain attached, and sentry placed over him. Our Captain, DANIEL LATHAM, was ordered under arrest; that same night a Court-martial convened on board the steamer *Delaware* alongside. I do not know its judgment.

The soldiers all feel the highest confidence in the officers commanding us, and speak in highest praise of their zeal, coolness and unconfused resoluteness in officers so young, when the stake was so great, and will, by suitable record, endeavor to commemorate it.

UNION PRISONERS AT CHARLESTON.

GEN. SAM. JONES, on being notified by Gen. FOSTER of his intention to place the 600 on Morris Island, replied that such a course would not accelerate or impede the action designed by the rebel authorities with reference to the Union men in Charleston. Gen. JONES declared to Gen. WESSELS and others that the prisoners in Charleston were to be considered simply *in transitu*, and he has since stated that when a proper place can be prepared away from the city, the prisoners shall be taken thither. He refused to transmit to Gen. FOSTER the names of the Union officers in Charleston.

The rebels on board the *Crescent* have deluded themselves with the belief that they are to be speedily exchanged. I can tell them, and all who are interested in their welfare, that Gen. FOSTER, so far as he is concerned, will not listen to their exchange so long as our men are confined in Charleston. Before this letter reaches its destination, the rebel prisoners will be under rebel fire on Morris Island. How long they will remain there depends wholly upon the course of the rebel authorities in regard to our men in Charleston.

THE REBELS ANXIOUS FOR AN EXCHANGE.

It has been said with truth that the rebel authorities at Richmond are exceedingly anxious for an exchange of prisoners. In order to bring about an exchange, they do not hesitate to resort to the most inhuman measures. They are impressed with the idea that the more cruelty they visit upon our soldiers the more likely are they to succeed in accomplishing the desired result. Hence Union prisoners are subjected to the utmost severity in all things. They are robbed of blankets and clothing, and a brute stands over them to shoot down the first man who dares offer a sylable in remonstrance. The following statements, written by Union prisoners, some of them lately within rebel lines, and some still confined at Andersonville, tell their own story:

Minutes of a Meeting of the Sergeants Commanding Detachments of Prisoners at Andersonville, Ga.:

At a meeting of the Sergeants in charge of the various detachments of divisions confined at Andersonville, Ga., held for the purpose of taking some action to properly represent the present condition of the prisoners to our Government at Washington, and thereby secure, if possible, a speedy redress of the wrongs complained of, the following committee was appointed, who, after due consultation, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. Committee—WM. W. JOHNSON, Chairman; H. C. HIGGINSON, J. S. BANKS, E. W. WEBB.

Preamble.—Apparently one of the sad effects of this terrible war has been to deaden our sympathies and make us more selfish than we were when the tocsin of battle strife first sounded in the land. Perhaps this state of public feeling was to have been anticipated; the frequency with which you hear of captures in battle, and the accounts you have seen of their treatment, has robbed the spectacle of its novelty, and, by a law of our nature, has taken off the edge of sensibilities and made them less the object of interest. No one can know the horrors of imprisonment in crowded and filthy quarters but him who has endured it, and it requires a brave heart not to succumb. But hunger, filth, nakedness, squalor and disease are as nothing compared with the heart sickness which weary prisoners suffer, most of them young, whose term of enlistment have expired, and many of them with nothing to attach them to the cause in which they suffer but principle and love of country and of friends. Does the misfortune of one being taken prisoner make us less the object of interest and value to our Government? If such you plead, plead it no longer, these are no common men, and it is no common merit that they call upon you to aid in their release from captivity.

We, undersigned Sergeants, in the United States Army, having in charge the various detachments of prisoners now confined in Andersonville, Ga., would respectfully present:

1. That a large portion of the prisoners have been held as such for periods ranging from nine to fifteen months, subject to all hardships and privations, incident to a state of captivity in an enemy's country.

2. That there are now confined in this prison from 25,000 to 30,000 men, with daily accessions of hundreds, and that the mortality among them, generated by various causes, such as change of climate, diet and want of proper exercise is becoming truly frightful to contemplate, and is rapidly increasing in virulence, decimating their ranks by hundreds weekly.

3. In view of the foregoing facts, we, your petitioners, most earnestly yet respectfully pray that some action be immediately taken to effect our speedy release, either on parole or by exchange, the dictates both of humanity and justice demanding it on the part of our Government.

4. We shall look forward with a hopeful confidence that something will be speedily done in this matter, believing that a proper statement of the facts is all that is necessary to procure a redress of the grievances complained of.

5. The above has been read to each detachment by its respective Sergeant, and been approved by the men, who have unanimously authorized each Sergeant to sign it as will and deed of the whole.

At a meeting of the committee appointed for the purpose of appointing delegates to present a petition from the prisoners confined in the Andersonville (Ga.) military prison, to the United States Government, to the Governors of the several States, and to the Associated Press of the United States, the following named gentlemen were unanimously nominated: EDWARD BATES, Chairman, H. C. HIGGINSON, S. NOIROT, F. GARLAND, W. N. JOHNSON, P. TRACY.

On motion, it was decided that the following letter should accompany the copy of the petition which is to be forwarded to the Confederate authorities at Richmond:

CAMP SUMTER, ANDERSONVILLE, GA.,
Tuesday, July 20, 1864.

In order to facilitate the circulation of the inclosed petition, we would respectfully urge the necessity of having representatives from the prisoners here confined, who will be permitted to convey within the United States lines, and place before the people, through the medium of the Associated Press of the United States, the Governors of the respective States, and to the executive authority of the United States, the facts contained in the accompanying documents, and do whatever may be advisable in reference thereto. Believing, as we do, that such a course would best subserve the ends in view, we, as a Committee of the Whole, respectfully submit the following named persons, subject to your approval, to consummate the undertaking: Edward Bates, Forty-second New-York; H. C. Higginson, Co. K, Nineteenth Illinois; S. Noirot, William N. Johnson, F. Garland and Prescott Tracy, Co. G, Eighty-second New-York.

STATEMENT OF A RETURNED PRISONER.

I was captured at Petersburgh on the 23d of June. From Petersburgh was taken to Richmond, from Richmond was taken to Belle Island. Over 1,200 men were at Belle Island. We were starved there. Our treatment was very bad. From Belle Island we were taken to Lynchburgh; thence we marched seventy-five miles to Danville. It took five days, and all we had to eat was a few crackers—from eleven to fifteen to each man for the trip. At Danville we were well treated. From Danville we went to Andersonville; we were nearly starved to death. We had no shelter; they stole our blankets, money, coffee, and everything. We were completely robbed. On the road down, some of the officers made the men take the rings off their fingers. Most of the men at Andersonville are nearly naked. They steal the clothing off your back. They stole my shirt, the only one I had. They made me take it off. Some of the men had no clothing, except a meal-bag with a hole cut for their head and others for their arms, their clothing having all been stolen. We had no shelter whatever from sun, rain or cold; no covering at night. Full one-half are sick with malignant diarrhœa and scurvy, the worst and most loathsome kind. There are some 34,672 prisoners there; from 80 to 145 die daily. We find them lying dead all over the camp in the morning. The hospital department is outside the stockade with a few tents, but most of the ground without bed or shelter. The Surgeons, as a general rule, are kind and do what they can, but they have no medicine and very little means of doing for the sick. The petition inclosed was suggested by some of the rebel sergeants who call the roll, why we did not get up a petition to our Government. The authorities gave us the paper, and it was agreed if we would tell nothing but the truth, it would be forwarded to the rebel Government, and thence to Washington to endeavor to effect a parole. I was one of the committee. I desire to be permitted to go to Washington together with the other parties named, and personally represent the case to the President. The statement was got up so as to pass the rebel authorities. It does not tell a tittle—no, not a thousandth part of our miseries. The statement of Union officers was handed to me on the night before we started, when in Charleston prison. I hid it in my stock. My stock was taken and thrown away by the rebels. I took it up again and brought it through and did not take it out until I gave it to Col. HALL, Provost-Marshal-General. I did not know its contents.

Another prisoner states that Capt. WIRTZ, Post Captain at Andersonville, who has charge of the prisoners at the Confederate States Prison, Camp Sumter, Andersonville, Ga., is a brutal monster. When the men come to the camp, worn out and weary, they are kept in the hot sun, and if they attempt to sit down or go aside to relieve the calls of nature, he orders them to be shot, and it is often done. His usual language is, "Get up, you G—d d—d son of a b—h, stand up in line, or I will shoot you down."

If there are any Germans he takes them to his private office, and has conversation with them; I can't tell what about, but we think it suspicious. The Germans are treated better than other prisoners. They will not tell what is said or done in their private conversation. All the orders for shooting and ill-treating our men in the vile manner it is done come from him. He tells his men that for every Yankee they kill they will have a day less to serve in the army.

A FIGHT IN FLORIDA.

On the morning of the 14th instant a column of troops, consisting of a portion of the Seventy-fifth Ohio regiment, mounted as cavalry, Companies B and F, of the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, and one piece of artillery, under command of Capt. HAMMER, of the Third Rhode Island regiment, the entire force commanded by Col. HARRIS, of the Seventy-fifth Ohio, started from Magnolia for the purpose of making a raid in the interior of the State. The column proceeded to a station on the Cedar Keys Railroad, called Stark, without meeting any of the enemy in force. At Stark they seized and destroyed a railroad train and captured a considerable quantity of commissary stores, quartermaster's stores and merchandise. The column then proceeded in the direction of Gainesville, a station on the same railroad, arriving at that place with their plunder on the 17th inst.

No sooner had the men removed the saddles and harness from the horses and sat themselves down for rest and supper, than a heavy fire of musketry was opened upon them by rebels who had concealed themselves in houses and behind trees. The rebel force consisted of infantry and cavalry, numbering 600 men, and three pieces of artillery, the whole commanded by Capt. DICKINSON. The moment our men were attacked they came into line and defended themselves as well as they could. The rebels, however, having a superior force, succeeded in taking prisoners a number of our men, and recaptured all the property that had been taken on the railroad. Our total loss is about 100 killed, wounded, and missing; one piece of artillery and several horses. It is reported that we captured at Gainesville one hundred thousand dollars in rebel notes, and one thousand dollars in gold, all of which was recaptured by the rebels. The Union force cut their way through the rebel infantry, and retired on Magnolia, and thence proceeded to Jacksonville. The rebels followed for a distance of sixteen miles, and then gave up the pursuit.

Out of the 121 men of the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, only twenty-five returned to Jacksonville. Capt. MORTON, of the cavalry, is a prisoner. Lieut. MULLIGAN, of Company B, of the cavalry, is wounded and a prisoner.

The following is a partial list of the casualties in the Third Rhode Island Regiment: Sergt. A. M. Fuller, missing; Corp. F. W. Horton, wounded and missing; P. Connolly, missing; F. A. Hopkin, missing; A. D. Ide, missing; Geo. H. Luther, missing; M. Prew, missing; H. C. Reynolds, missing; Geo. Sweatland, missing; Jos. H. Wheaton, missing; S. H. Hammond, missing; John Crayton, missing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Capt. LOUIS FITZGERALD, of Gen. FOSTER's staff, has gone North, his term of service having expired. Capt. FITZGERALD has been in the army for a long time, having once served as aid to Gen. KEARNEY, on the Peninsula. He sustains an excellent military reputation, and his services cannot be very well dispensed with.

Surgeon A. P. DALRYMPLE, who has been with the department since the original expedition, is about to take charge of the officers' hospital at Beaufort, occupying, at the same time, the office of Chief Medical Director of the District. WHIT.

THE TALLAHASSEE.

Her Depredations Among the Fishing Fleet.

The brig *Neva*, Capt. TALBOT, from Lingan 17 days, with coal to SIMPSON & CLAPP, arrived here this morning. She left waiting, the bark *Irma*, COUTTS; brig *Kennebec*, BLAIR; schooners *Keokuk*, SMALL; *Mary Sawyer*, *Ocean Bell*, (new,) *Rebecca C. Laur*, (new,) and *Kate Field*, all for New-York. She reports that on Aug. 17, Cape Sable bearing N. N.W. 18 miles, was overhauled by the Confederate cruiser *Tallahassee*, and after about an hour's delay, was bonded on vessel and cargo for $17,000. The crew of the fishing-smack *North America*, of New-London, (she had been but a few hours destroyed,) were put on board the *Neva*, and were subsequently transferred to another vessel, and sent into New-London.

Railroad Accident, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, Aug. 28.

The last night's passenger train from Nashville, containing many wounded soldiers, at two o'clock this morning ran into the rear car of a freight train coming upon the switch. The two express cars next the engine were thrown down an embankment, and Paymasters CRAIG, MCDOWELL and JONES, of Cincinnati, were bruised, the first two seriously. JONES was but slightly injured. Capt. BROWN, Quartermaster of railroad transportation at Nashville, was also seriously bruised. Nobody else was injured.

A gang of guerrillas plundered the citizens of Hardenburgh, on Tuesday, of money and watches to the amount of a thousand dollars.

The United States Steamer Connecticut.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 29.

The United States steamer *Connecticut*, Commander ALMY, arrived here to-day from the southern coast, where she delivered to the different squadrons 650 sailors. She left 225 of them with Admiral FARRAGUT's squadron, having arrived in good time, a few days after the severe battle in Mobile Bay, where the men were much wanted to supply the places of the killed and wounded.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$50,000 Am. Gold	237¾	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	85¾
75,000 do	237¾	150 do	85⅝
15,000 do s3	237½	200 do s10	85¾
20,000 do	237¾	300 Ill. Cen. R. b3	[illegible]
100 Reading R.	133¾	200 Chi. & R. I. R.	110
200 do b4	133¾	600 do s5	110
200 do	133⅝	100 do s3	110
200 Quick. M. Co.	82½	100 P., F. W. & C.	111½
100 Canton Co.	34½		

[Advertisement.]

SOZODONT.—This word has been staring everybody in the face for the past few weeks, is now getting into nearly everybody's mouth, is a preparation for cleansing, beautifying and preserving the teeth, sweetening the breath, and arresting the progress of decay.

Sold by druggists.

[Advertisement.]

UNMARRIED WOMEN.—What shall they do? How to be Handsome. A Virgin's Eye. "You Kissed Me." Fast Young Men. Christ in Cities, an excellent discourse by Rev. DR. STORRS. "A DEBATE IN CRANIA," very interesting—in Sept. No. *Phrenological Journal*. By first post, 20 cents, or $2 a year. Newsmen have it. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS is a delightful compound, highly and delicately scented, for use in the toilet, imparting beauty, comfort and health to the skin, cleansing the teeth, and preventing their ulceration and decay, perfuming the breath, and rendering it sweet and fragrant.

For the nursery, at this season of the year, the Balm is invaluable. It will in every instance prevent and cure those eruptions of the skin from which infants suffer so much in warm weather. A few drops poured into a basin of pure cold water will never fail to cure and sooth.

It is entirely free from any injurious matter, and may be used with the greatest safety and confidence by all mothers and nurses.

Price 75 cents per bottle. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT!—BY TELEGRAPH!—Great demoralization in the ranks of the Sham Democracy and Shoddy Lincolnites. Grand victory achieved by the patrons of the PHUNNIEST over the "blue devils." Ignominious flight of the "latter" day Saintly Politicians. For full particulars see PHUNNIEST, No. 4!!! Ready in a few days.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

In new styles and in great variety, at the manufactory, No. 418 Broome-st., near Broadway.

M. L. CURTIS.

[Advertisement.]

BIXBY VS. DAY & MARTIN.—BIXBY's Liquid and Paste Blacking is the best in use, and fifty per cent. cheaper than the English or French. Sold by all grocers, shoe-dealers and druggists in the country. Depots No. 475 Eighth-avenue and No. 19 Spruce-street, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 29—*In steamship Edinburgh, from Liverpool*—Mr. Thorp, Miss Richmond, Mr. Fawcett, N. Hollingsen, lady and son, Mr. Mearns, J. Finch, J. Vogel, Miss E. Jenkins, R. Hay, Miss Loewan, Rev. J. P. Dunn, Harman Maas, M. C. Campbell, W. Gardiner, W. Corrigan, J. J. O'Neil, Mr. Hall, R. J. Walker and lady, Mrs. True and 2 children, C. Henrickson, J. Walker and lady, Mrs. Gubbins, Miss Daniels, Miss Flemying, Miss Ellison, Mr. Smith and lady, Nicholas Lennox, M. Lennox, C. J. Smith, J. Attridge, C. Seymour, Mrs. Harrison, Miss E. Thorn, Lieut. Freeman, J. Riddle, Mr. Brewer, Mrs. Brewer, Miss Brewer, J. P. Canfield, lady and 4 children, D. McNab, L. Levy, M. Jessure, J. Odill, E. S. Tucker, F. W. Bound, E. Richardson, M. Byan, and 332 in the steerage.

In steamship Fung Shuey, from New-Orleans—B. E. Castendike, Mrs. E. L. Head, 5 children and servant, J. L. Lanphier, Col. Kilburn, P. H. Morgan, J. H. Ludwigson, J. Downing, B. F. Dave, W. A. Wyman, Major Von Herman, Dr. G. W. Smith, Geo. T. Abbott, James Israel, W. H. Lewis, E. L. Brady, John Powell, J. C. Peet, J. W. Valentine, John Tours, W. H. Smith, H. V. Rogers, J. M. Jofre, lady, 3 children and servant, John Meyer, S. Herold, John Christie, E. L. Pielson, Col. E. Bridgman, Dr. J. D. Green, P. C. Maynard, Capt. W. S. Peabody, W. J. Thaxton, James Hamilton, A. Ernest, F. H. Noble, John Clark, and 24 in the steerage.

AUG. 29—*In steamship New-York, from Bremen, &c.*—E. Schumocker, Miss Marie A—mave, Conrad Hullerat, F. G. Stallknocht and family, Geo. Dawes, Miss Eugenia E. Barkhusen, R. Fliele, Hugo Primavesi, M. Sadtheimer, Henry Horstmann and lady, Carles Barnstorf, J. H. Meade and family, G. Reimers, G. H. Runoth and lady, E. Spiess, Miss Lina Doeuges, Miss A. Mecke and children, R. Fanken, Louis Souken, Franz Bassarts, Mathias Bassarts, Mr. Foote, Mr. Ortwann, Mr. Martins and son.

AUG. 29—*In steamship Louisiana, from Liverpool*—Wm. Byorling, Capt. J. B. Miner, Capt. Richard R. Barclay, Miss Eliza Beresford, Geo. O'Brien, Geo. Fryer, Misses Rose, Sarah, Henrietta and Master Robert Lawless.

In steamship Carolina, from Beaufort, N. C.—A. Dickinson, T. B. Bowen, R. W. Chadwick, A. Riger, F. D. Richmond, N. C. Mann, W. Haley, M. Fish, W. Edmonds, Wm. Pool.

In bark Salem, from Buenos Ayres—A. C. Prindle, James Collins, Lieutenant Argentine Navy; James Wilson, George Leary.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises... 5 25 | Sun sets... 6 36 | Moon rises... 3 57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 30 | Gov. Island.. 7 19 | Hell Gate... 8 41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 29.

Cleared.

Steamers Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; Franklin, Young, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Barks A. M. Haven, Haven, Caesvarien, Miller & Houghton; Stolpmunde, (Prus.,) Krept, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Hattie E. Wheeler, Taus, Elizabethport; W. R. Ribley, Murray, Matamoras, Smith & Dunning; Mary E. Ladd, Ellis, Legnorn, Emmiston Bros; Ada Purvis, (Br.,) Smith, Cow Bay, B. F. Small & Co.; Eric Andreas, (Swed.,) ——, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; San Miguel, (Span.,) Sanchez, De las Palmas, C. Marti & Co.; Lizzie Ryder, (Br.,) Pennington, Cow Bay, Miller & Houghton.

Schooners F. Bell, ——, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; J. Nickerson, Leight, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; Brave, Briggs, Beaufort, Thomas & Holmes; M. L. Wedmore, Barnes, Fortress Monroe, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; J. W. Hatfield, (Br.,) Potter, Cornwallis, N. S., D. R. De Wolf; W. E. Alexander, (Br.,) Upton, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; W. R. & T. Houghtett, Shaw, Wilmington, Del., J. W. McKee; Amanda Moore, Sackett, Stamford; Laura Gertrude, Campbell, Fortress Monroe, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Sloop Thomas Hull, Hull, Providence, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

Steamship New-York, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen Aug. 14, and Southampton 17th, at 6 P. M., with mdse. and 670 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Aug. 26, lat. 43 30, lon. 57, passed Brem. ship Energie, Schmidt, from London July 25 for New-York; also Brem. bark Johanne Marie, for New-York, 20 ds. out. 27th, at noon, lat. 41, lon. 65 30, passed Br. steamship City of Limerick, for Liverpool. 28th, at 8 A. M., passed steamship Hansa, for Bremen; same day, at 9½ A. M., passed steamship Erin, for Liverpool; at noon, lat. 40 30, lon. 71, passed ship Tonawanda, Julius, from Liverpool July 19, with passengers, for Philadelphia; at 5 P. M., off Montauk Point, passed Hamb. bark Donau, for New-York.

Steamship Fung Shuey, Hildreth, New-Orleans Aug. 21, with mdse. and passengers to W. H. Robson. Passed in the river, ship Mary E. Riggs, of Bath, and bark Conquest, both in tow; 23d, spoke U. S. gunboat Proteus; 25th, off Carrysfort Light, passed steamship Ariel, for New-Orleans.

Steamship Edinburgh, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool Aug. 17, and Queenstown 18th, with mdse. and 370 passengers to John G. Dale.

U. S. steam transport Dudley Buck, Harding, Newbern Aug. 26, and Hatteras Inlet 27th, with mails and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Aug. 27, 25 miles north of Hatteras, passed steamer Louisa Moore, bound S.

Steamship Louisiana, (Br.,) Prowse, Liverpool Aug. 16, and Queenstown 18th, at 6 P. M., with mdse. and 50 passengers to Williams & Guion. 28th, passed the steamship Erin, bound E.

Steamship Carolina, Bulkley, Beaufort, N. C., 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray & Nephew.

U. S. steam transport Constitution, Greenman, Washington, D. C., 42 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Gen. Meigs, Watson, City Point 35 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. hospital steamer Atlantic, Hallet, Philadelphia 23 hours, Surgeon D. P. Smith in charge.

Steamer Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Ship Elizabeth Hamilton, White, New-Orleans, with mdse to J. Atkins.

Bark Bounding Billow, (of Boston,) Vidu'ich, Bathurst, W. C. A., 31 ds., with hides and peanuts to Wilson & Camman. Has had light trades and calms. Left no vessels.

Bark Frank, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Wright, Montevideo 66 ds., with hides and wool to master. Had light winds the entire passage. Vessels left before reported.

Bark Salem, (of Nassau,) Powell, Buenos Ayres July 2, with hides and wool to Wilder & Co. Experienced light variable winds south of the equator.

Bark Campanero, (of Liverpool,) Johnson, Rio Janeiro July 21, with coffee and rosewood to Penderkast & Co.

Brig Neva, Talbot, Lingan 17 ds., with coal to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Essex, (of Portland,) Reed, Glace Bay 9 ds., with coal to Miller & Houghton.

Brig T. H. A. Pitt, (of Bermuda,) Webb, Bermuda 6 ds., in ballast and 13 passengers to Middleton & Co.

Schr. Mariette, (Br.,) Peterson, St. Thomas 12 ds., in ballast to A. Baiz, with 4 passengers.

Schr. Tweed, (Br., of Nassau,) Johnson, Nassau, via Bermuda 6 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Schr. Sarah Maria, (of Cold Spring,) Underhill, St. Kitts 11 ds., with salt to B. J. Weuberg.

Schr. Porto Rico, Wentworth, Newburgh, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Abby Brackett, Achorn, Lingan 10 ds., with Metcalf & Duncan.

Schr. Vulcan, Kearsey, Hillsboro 10 ds., with plaster for Rondout.

Schr. J. W. Hine, Munson, New-Haven.

Schr. La Plata, Pettingill, Boston, with lumber.

Schr. L. C. Loud, Cook, Middletown.

Schr. Idaho, Lambert, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Young America, Potter, Newport.

Schr. Lavina Bell, Bayles, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Judge Tenney, Pease, Port Ewen, for Boston.

Schr. Moses Eddy, Shute, Eddyville, for Belfast.

WIND—At sunset, S. W.

Below.

Ship Antwerpen, from Hamburg.

Brig Juliet C. Clark, Lingan.

Sailed.

Aug. 28—Steamships Baltic and United States.

Barks James E. Ward, Margherita, Reinhardt, Texas, M. B. Almor, Eliza, Emily & Ada, Martha.

Brigs Plymouth, Leonard Berry, Kenshaw, Montrose, Davide & Caroline, Blackfish, C. W. King.

Schooners Bella Maria, J. W. Deering, Sarah J. Hoyt, Palestine, Edward Slade, John Roe, Townsend, Elizabeth De Hart, Ida A. Jayne, S. L. Waring, C. C. Hurlbut.

Spoken, &c.

Alce—schr., from Philadelphia for New-Orleans, Aug. 22, lat. 29 10, lon. 71 16.

Charles Wesley—brig, from Searsport for Matanzas, no date, lat. 29 30, lon. 71.

Fidelia—brig, of Banner, from Key West for Turks Island, Aug. 20, lat. 28, lon. 68 28.

Jamaica—Br. bark, from Jamaica for Liverpool, 30 ds. out, Aug. 26, lat. 33 11, lon. 73 50.

Machias—brig, from New-York for Nuevitas, 10 ds. out, Aug. 25, lat. 33 40, lon. 73.

Marianne—Br. brig, from Bristol for Singapore, 54 ds. out, July 30, lat. 14 24 S., lon. 31 49.

Pilot Fish—bark, from Boston for Glace Bay, Aug. 19, lat. 42 38, lon. 67 10.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Aug. 29—Arr. steamer Saxon, Philadelphia; barks Arctic, Honolulu; Swallow, Bahia; brig J. McIntyre, Cienfuegos.

Also arr. bark Springbok, Cape Haytien; brig Mercy Parker, (Br.,) Glace Bay, C. B., for New-York, leaking at the rate of 1,000 strokes per hour.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 29—Arr. steamer Weybossett, Parrish, New-York; bark Reladna, Brown, do.; schr. Water Witch, Hull, do.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 21—In port, steamships Oriental, from Boston; Chas. C. Leary, from New-York, both arrived 18th; ship R. C. Winthrop, do. do.; steamships Yazoo, do. 19th; McClellan and Cahawba, do. 20th; Alliance, from Brazos Santiago, arr. 20th.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29—Arr. brig Lilla, Day, Matanzas; schr. Maggie Louisa, Smith, Rio Janeiro; U. S. gunboat R. R. Cuyler.

Also arr. steamer De Molay, Sampson, from City Point; brig J. Welsh, from Beaufort; schr. E. A. Conklin, Morton, from New-York.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro, July 12, ship Sir John Franklin, Despeaux, from Baltimore; barks A. A. Drebert, McMullen, for New-York next day.

Arr. at Halifax Aug. 28, steamer Asia, 5 ds. from Bermuda.

At Lingan, C. B., Aug. 12, bark Irma, Coutts; brig Kennebec, Blair; schrs. Keokuk, Small; Mary Sawyer, Ocean Belle, (new,) Rebecca C. Laur, (new,) and Kate Field, all for New-York.

[PER EDINBURGH.]

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 17.

Arr. from New-York, Orwar, at Gibraltar; Heimdahl, at Dunkirk; Frederica, at Newport; Newhoff, at Bristol; Atlanta, at Deal; Ellen Austin, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Baltimore, Colerado, at Isle of Wight.

MEM.—The ship Penguin was condemned at New Chang, after having been ashore.

Arr. from New-York, Francisco, at Tarragona.

Arr. from Philadelphia, at Queenstown.

POLITICAL.

FIRST WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.

A special meeting of the First Ward Union Association will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, 1864, at 7 o'clock, at No. 52 Greenwich-st., for the purpose of electing five delegates to represent said ward in the Assembly District Convention. Polls open at 7½ o'clock P. M.; close at 9 o'clock P. M.

D. H. PRINTUP, President.
FRANK JORDAN, Secretary.

TWELFTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.

In pursuance of the call of the Union Central Committee of the City of New-York, a special meeting of the Twelfth Ward Union Association will be held at Headquarters, Washington Hall, No. 1,953 3d-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, 1864, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing three delegates and three alternates to the Syracuse Convention. Polls open from 7½ to 9½ o'clock.

JOHN P. CUMMING, President.
JOHN H. PORTER, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.

A primary election of the XVIth Ward Union Association will be held at headquarters, No. 245 8th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug 31, for the purpose of electing three delegates and three alternates to the Syracuse Convention, to be held on the 7th of September. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock P. M. By order.

HOOPER C. VAN VORST, President.
THOMAS LIVEY, Secretary.

NINTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Ninth Ward Union Association will be held at Bleecker Buildings, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 31st inst., to elect delegates to the District Convention. All Union men of the Ward are invited to attend. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

W. H. GEDNEY, President.
N. O. THAYER, Assistant.

TWENTIETH WARD.

Pursuant to the order of the Union Central Committee, there will be a special meeting of the Twentieth Ward Union Association, at Lincoln Hall, corner of 33d-st., and 8th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, 1864, to elect Delegates and Alternates to the State Convention, to be held at Syracuse, Sept. 7, 1864. Polls open from 7½ P. M. until 9 P. M.

JOHN V. GRIDLEY, President.
JOHN ORTGIES, Secretary.

THE WAR DEMOCRACY.—ALL WAR DEMOCRATS residing in this City, who are desirous of participating in the organization represented by the "WAR DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK," are requested to send their names and residence to the President of the General Committee, at Room No. 3, No. 9 Spruce-st., as soon as possible.

H. C. PAGE, President.
THOS. JONES, JR., } Vice-Presidents.
E. A. MOORE,
JAS. M. MCCARTIN, } Secretaries.
W. J. LA RUE,

TWENTY-FIRST WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of this association will be held at their headquarters, 21st Ward Union Reading Rooms, No. 435 4th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, 1864, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the Union State Convention. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

THOMAS MURPHY, President.
ROBERT P. DUNCAN, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE FIFTEENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION will be held on WEDNESDAY, 31st inst., at 7 o'clock, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, Room No. 5. Delegates to meet in Assembly Conventions for the purpose of electing delegates to the Syracuse Convention will be elected. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

ABRAHAM LENT, President.
T. E. STEWART, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—A primary election will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at No. 21 Avenue D, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the Assembly Conventions of the Eighth and Twelfth Districts, to appoint delegates to the State Convention to be held at Syracuse Sept. 7. Polls open 7 to 9 o'clock.

R. G. HUNT, Sec'y. JOHN LEWIS, President.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.—PURSUANT to a call of the Union Central Committee, a meeting of the Twenty-second Ward Union Association will be held at No. 6?3 8th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Syracuse Convention. Poll open from 7½ to 9 P. M.

A. H. UNDERHILL, President.
R. PATERSON, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to call of Central Committee, the Union residents are requested to meet at Headquarters, corner of Pitt and Broome sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, 1864, to elect delegates to Union Convention. Poll open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

EPES E. ELLERY, President.
JAS. M. MCCARTIN, } Secretaries.
J. L. CHADWICK,

FIFTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—In accordance with the call of the Union Central Committee, this Association will hold a primary election at their rooms, No. 129 Franklin-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 31. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

THOMAS OUTWATER, President.
WM. A. SYMES, } Secretaries.
A. J. MOORE,

THE FOURTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION will hold a special meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, at No. 3?6 Pearl-st., for the purpose of electing six delegates to represent said ward in the Assembly District Convention. Polls open from 7½ till 9.

HENRY G. LEASK, President.
WM. PHAIR, } Secretaries.
JOHN H. O'CONNER,

FOURTEENTH WARD.—A SPECIAL MEETING of the Fourteenth Ward Union Association will be held at headquarters, No. 3?5 Broome-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Fourth and Sixth Assembly District Conventions.

THOMAS MULLIGAN, President.
SIDNEY SMITH, } Secretaries.
DANIEL S. DUVAL,

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, SECOND Ward Union Association.—Pursuant to a call of the Union Central Committee, a special meeting will be held at No. 66 Cliff-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, to elect Delegates to a District Convention. Polls open from 7½ to 9 A. M.

M. C. FORDHAM, President.
WM. BUCKLEY, } Secretaries.
J. G. ABBE,

MEETINGS.

SYLVAN GROVE □ NO. 275 F. AND A. M.

Brethren are hereby requested to attend a special communication of this □, to be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Aug. 30, 1864, at 8 o'clock P. M., at our Rooms, Hall corner of Centre and Grand sts. By order of the M.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 6.—An adjourned meeting of the Union will be held at 8 o'clock on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, 1864, at Pythagoras Hall, Canal-st., near the Bowery.

E. A. HOLMES, President.
W. B. CODDINGTON, Recording Secretary.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

AUCTION NOTICE.

UNITED STATES HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART,
5TH AV., CORNER 44TH ST., NEW-YORK.

The proprietors beg leave to inform the public that sales take place by auction, on each WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY throughout the year, and no jobbing or dealing upon the part of any one connected with the establishment will, under any circumstances, be allowed.

Horses, carriages or harness intended for Wednesday's sales should be sent in on the preceding Saturday, but will be received until 6 P. M. on Monday. Those intended for Saturday's sales should be sent in on the Wednesday preceding said sale day, but will be received until 6 P. M. on Thursday.

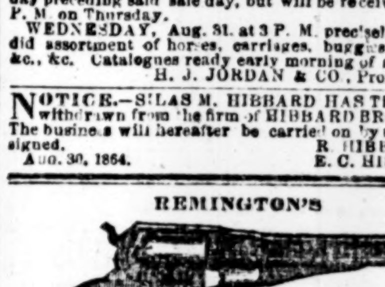
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 P. M. precisely, a splendid assortment of horses, carriages, buggies, harness, &c., &c. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

H. J. JORDAN & CO., Proprietors.

NOTICE.—SILAS M. HIBBARD HAS THIS DAY withdrawn from the firm of HIBBARD BROTHERS. The business will hereafter be carried on by the undersigned.

R. HIBBARD.
AUG. 30, 1864. E. C. HIBBARD.

REMINGTON'S



ARMY AND NAVY

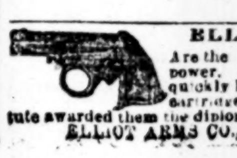
REVOLVER.

APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Warranted superior to any other Pistol of the kind. Also Pocket and Belt Revolvers. Sold by the Trade generally.

E. REMINGTON & SONS,
Ilion, N. Y.

ELLIOT'S REPEATERS



Are the best Revolvers made, great power, small size, safe, durable quickly loaded; use common metallic cartridges. No. 32 American Institute awarded them the diploma. Trade supplied.

ELLIOT ARMS CO., No. 454 Broadway, N.Y.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

CURES DYSPEPSIA WITHOUT FAIL.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

CURES NAUSEA AT STOMACH.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

CURES CRAMPS AND COLIC PAINS.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

CURES CHOLERA MORBUS EVERY TIME.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

CURES INDIGESTION AS SURE AS YOU TAKE IT.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

CURES HEARTBURN AND HEADACHE.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

REGULATES AND TONES THE STOMACH.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

Is a sovereign remedy for all diseases of the STOMACH and BOWELS.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

Cures FEVER and AGUE—let those afflicted with this malady try it.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

Cures instantaneously—and you do not have to wait a week to see its effect.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

Is the greatest appetizer ever known—it not only creates the appetite, but enables you to easily digest your food.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

Is recommended by all the leading physicians.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

Is an invaluable friend to all who are weak, debilitated, and in a low state of normal action.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Is warranted to do all we have claimed for it, and we will furnish you certificates of our best citizens and clergymen to back up our statement.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Is indispensable to the portmanteau of every traveler, as it at once prevents dizziness or sea-sickness, either in steamers or cars, and is a never-failing preventive of danger from change of water and climate. Do not do without it.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Does not exhilarate and excite the patient suffererlike alcoholic bitters and beverages, all advertised to cure dyspepsia, but it is a medicine most wonderfully adapted to all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Will relieve distress from food or purify a foul stomach, in less time than it takes to write this line.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Has no equal in the world as a remedial agent. There is not a preparation now known that is as certain, speedy and infallible in its action—relieving and curing at once. We say this, positively.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Is prepared by the originator of the justly celebrated Coe's Cough Balsam. Mr. Coe has never prepared a medicinal article for public and general use but what has stood the strongest tests, and has always borne the palm of victory over every disease it has been certified to cure.

Will you who are suffering from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick-Headache, Cramp and Pains in the Stomach and Bowels, Acidity of the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and General Debility and weakness of the whole system, try but a single bottle, we will never urge you again, if we fail in this case. Our own knowledge of its merits, the united testimony of all who have ever tried it, the encomiums of hundreds of our own neighbors, your duty to yourself, and the beneficial result, as certain as the sunshine, all earnestly persistently, urge you to just try one bottle. If what we say is not correct, if our statements concerning its wonderful virtues are not found to be true, if you do not say that the operation of the medicine is instantaneous and perfectly wonderful, we will renounce our profession as caterers to the public health, and retire from the field, admitting that we are incompetent to compound a medicinal preparation which would be entitled to your confidence.

Sold by druggists everywhere. Price $1 per bottle.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

C. G. CLARK & CO., Proprietors,
New-Haven, Conn.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.
F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., General Agents.

TO THE LADIES
OF AMERICA,
LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,
LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY,
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS cure all complaints incident to the sex, and remove all obstructions of nature, from whatever cause, producing health, vigor and strength.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS are better than all pills, powders and nostrums; being a fluid preparation their action is direct and positive, and it needs nothing but good common sense to see and understand the reason why they cure all those ills to which the female system is subjected, with dispatch and a degree of certainty which nothing but a scientifically compounded fluid preparation could reach. They are, in the most obstinate cases,

RELIABLE, AND SURE TO DO GOOD!
RELIABLE, AND SURE TO DO GOOD!
AND CANNOT DO HARM,
AND CANNOT DO HARM,
To the most delicate constitutions.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS will certainly produce the regular return of nature, if taken a day or two before the expected period, and it is a maxim in the profession, that prevention is better than cure.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS have been used by over twenty-five thousand ladies, within the past six months, and the testimony of all is, "It surely cures."

CAUTION!!! CAUTION!!!

Bear in mind that I guarantee my DROPS TO CURE Suppression of the Menses, from whatever cause, though care should be taken to ascertain if pregnancy be the cause, as these DROPS would be sure to produce miscarriage, if taken whilst in that situation, and all are cautioned against using them, as I wish it distinctly understood that I do not hold myself responsible when used under such circumstances.

TO MARRIED LADIES

They are peculiarly adapted, as they bring the monthly period with such perfect regularity.

I could furnish any quantity of testimonials of its efficacy from my own patients, but the practice of parading bought and fictitious ones before the public is so prevalent, that I do not deem it advisable.

Do not suffer from these irregularities when an investment of one dollar in Lyon's Periodical Drops will regulate and restore nature to its healthy course; and

DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON!
DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON!

by those who have other preparations, which they desire to palm off upon the strength of the popularity of my Drops. But when the druggist you apply to has not got them, either make him buy them for you, or else inclose one dollar to the nearest general wholesale agent, who will return you a bottle by return express.

See that the name of Jno. L. Lyon is written upon the directions which are wrapped around each bottle. None others are genuine. Therefore, beware of counterfeits. They are for sale by every druggist in city and country, at one dollar ($1) per bottle. If you wish relief, take no other.

DR. JNO. L. LYON,
Practicing Physician, New-Haven, Conn.

Who can be consulted concerning all diseases, either personally or by letter.

C. G. CLARK & CO., New-Haven, Conn.,
General Agents for the United States and Canadas.
DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row,
F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.,
General Agents.

I have the above preparation in large or small quantities.

H. B. HELMBOLD,
No. 594 Broadway.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.'S COLUMN

For the

CHEROKEE MEDICINES.

Compounded from Roots, Barks and Leaves.

CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic, cures all diseases of the Urinary organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.

CHEROKEE CURE! An unfailing cure for Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, and all diseases caused by self-abuse, such as loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Eruptions, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all the direful complaints caused by departing from the path of nature.

DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR, OR ESSENCE OF LIFE. This medicine is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom, and is entirely new and different from any preparation known for the class of diseases for which this is intended. It contains no minerals. It is one of the greatest restoratives for the poor, debilitated, worn-down and despairing devotees of pleasure ever discovered. It will restore to manly health and full power those who have become satiated in the gardens of pleasure, and cause their appetites to eagerly thrill for the luxuries of life.

CHEROKEE PILLS, FEMALE REGULATOR. Compounded from pure vegetable extracts and coated with the best white sugar—as easy and delicious to take as sugar candy—these "Pills" are intended to remove obstructions, and to insure regularity in the occurrence of the monthly periods.

By bringing on and regulating the monthly periods, they effectually cure all diseases and effects brought on by suppression, or those caused by the deranged female organs.

PRICES OF THE
CHEROKEE MEDICINES.

Cherokee Remedy.
$2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5.

Cherokee Injection.
$2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5.

Cherokee Cure.
$2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5.

Dr. Wright's Elixir.
$2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5.

Cherokee Pills, for Females,
$1 a box, or 6 boxes for $5.

Patients living at a distance need not hesitate because of their inability to visit us. We have treated successfully the afflicted in all portions of the world, by correspondence.

Parties addressing us should state the disease and symptoms, and the full particulars in regard to their cases, in order to give a full knowledge of their complaints, and, unless a cure is possible, we will not hold out inducements to them in order to sell our medicine.

The CHEROKEE MEDICINES are sold by all enterprising druggists in the civilized world. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to sell worthless compounds in place of these—those which they can get at a cheap price and make more money by selling than they can on the Cherokee Medicines. As you value your health—aye, the health of your offspring—do not be deceived by such unprincipled druggists.

All letters asking advice or ordering our medicines, will meet with prompt attention

Address the Sole Proprietors,
DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
No. 63 Liberty-st.,
New-York.

CHEROKEE INJECTION OR WASH is intended as an ally or assistant to the *Cherokee Remedy*.

Its effects are healing, soothing and demulcent, removing all scalding, heat and pain, instead of the burning and almost unbearable pain that is experienced with nearly all cheap quack injections.

By the use of the *Cherokee Remedy* and *Cherokee Injection*—the two medicines at the same time—all improper discharges are removed in male or female.

This medicine is a simple vegetable extract, and one on which all can rely, as it has been used in our practice for many years, and with thousands treated, it has not failed in a single instance. Its curative powers have been sufficient to subdue the most stubborn cases.

To those who have trifled with their constitution until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, we would say, *Despair not! The Cherokee Cure* will restore you to health and vigor, and after all quack doctors have failed.

This ELIXIR cures Hysteria, General Debility, Palpitation of the Heart and Impotency. It restores mental power and the appetite, and causes the rose to mount the cheek of palor, and the debilitated man or woman to feel vigorous and strong, the young and ambitious blood to course through every vein, the nerves to become strong, and the fires of new life and vigor to reanimate the entire body, building up the constitution, restoring joy and life to many a sad and darkened fireside.

☞ They cure Nervous and Spinal Affections, pains in the back and lower parts of the body, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteria, Sick Headache, Giddiness, &c., &c. In a word, by removing the irregularity, they remove the cause, and with it ALL the effects that spring from it. Composed of simple vegetable extracts, they contain nothing deleterious to any constitution, however delicate.

We send all of the Cherokee Medicines by express (except the Cherokee Pills, these are sent by mail, free,) on receipt of price, to any part of the civilized world, securely packed, in such a manner that no one through whose hands they may pass would know the contents.

Ladies or gentlemen can address us in perfect confidence, and we will in all cases frankly answer their letters, and give our opinion of each individual case. We prescribe no minerals.

We wish all to distinctly understand that our preparations are not cheap ones. We do not fill a quart bottle with worthless trash and sell it for a dollar; but we do claim that our medicines are far superior to any preparation ever placed before the public, and that they have real intrinsic worth and merit. That they will cure the diseases for which we recommend them more promptly and thoroughly than any others. One trial will convince the most skeptical.

If the druggists will not buy them for you, write to us, and we will send them to you by express.

For full particulars inquire at your nearest druggist for our thirty-two page pamphlet. If you are unable to procure it where you live, write us, inclosing postage stamps, and we will inclose it in a securely sealed envelope, free from observation.